

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

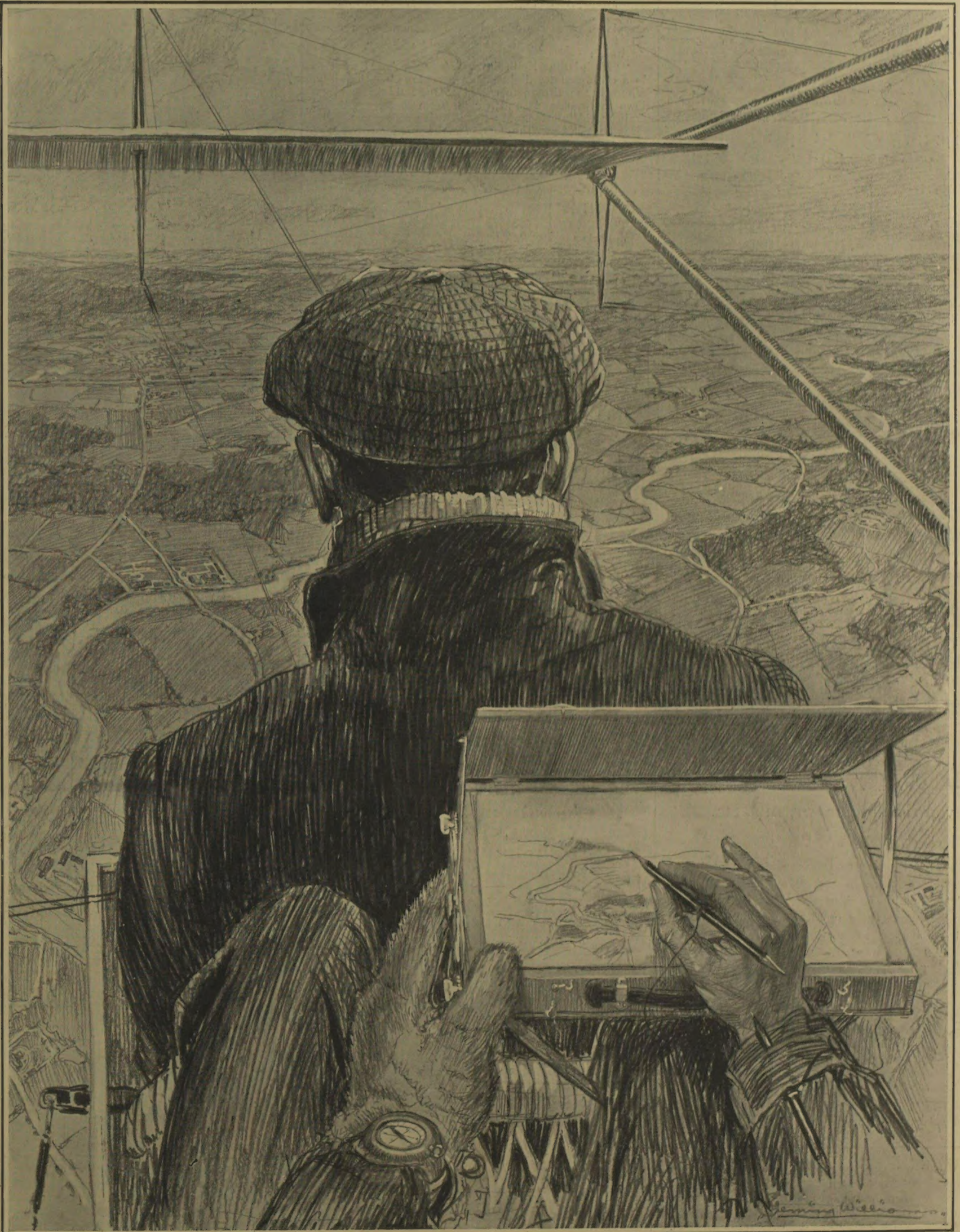
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SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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## MAKING "MILITARY" DRAWINGS WHILE FLYING ON AN AEROPLANE: HOW THE SKETCHES WERE MADE IN MID-AIR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. C. Fleming Williams, commissioned by us, made several aeroplane flights recently to prove the possibility of sketching and drawing while flying as passenger, and thus the use of monoplane or biplane for military observation purposes. This Drawing shows a back view of the pilot of the machine. In the foreground are seen the hands of the artist at work, the left gloved, the right ungloved, but screened from

the cold wind by the lid of the special drawing-board fixed to his knee. On the left wrist is a compass. The pencils, it will be noticed, are sharpened at both ends; and are attached to strings, for if a pencil were to fall it might cause disaster. If it struck the propeller, the tips of which are running at about three hundred miles an hour, it would shatter it. (See Drawings and Article elsewhere.)

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. FLEMING WILLIAMS.

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aeroplane, are reproduced in this number, records  
the following telephone conversation, which speaks  
for itself:

"Hullo! that Keith Prowse?" "Yes." "I want to  
do a cross-country flight on an aeroplane." "Certainly.  
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for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS.,  
for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.

## THE FIRST DRAWINGS WHILE FLYING ON AN AEROPLANE.

(See Illustrations.)

IT was decided that I should make one or two pre-  
liminary flights before I attempted a long cross-  
country one, not only to get used to being in the air, but  
to find out what I should really want in the way of outfit.  
I accordingly took my place behind Captain Wood, who  
was to take me up first.

There is a roar behind my back, and the ground  
begins to run from under us. Faster and faster. The  
noise of the engine is half drowned by the rush of wind  
past my ears. Then I see the ground is behaving  
funnily. It is still running past, but getting more  
distant. We are flying! As you rise higher and  
higher the ground moves underneath with increasing  
slowness, and at a thousand feet it goes at a very  
leisurely pace. There is ample time for observation and  
quick sketching.

My first flight was a short one, and I made no  
attempt to sketch. When I was pulling my sketch-book  
and pencil out before starting for the second, Captain  
Wood viewed them with suspicion. "For God's sake  
don't let that pencil go when we are in the air," he said;  
"if you do we come down." He explained that if it  
struck the propeller, the tips of which are running at  
three hundred miles an hour, it would shatter the pro-  
peller to pieces. Even a lady's hairpin might be enough  
to cause trouble. I need not say that during subse-  
quent flights I clung to it fairly tightly. I was forced  
to, for the wind was so great that it was with some  
difficulty that I could keep control of it. My sketch-  
book, too, needed a lot of clinging on to. I found that,  
as far as vibration is concerned, one could write a  
letter or draw a miniature with perfect ease; but the  
wind was a source of trouble, and not being able to  
wear a glove on my drawing-hand, it soon got so  
numb that I had to desist. Another thing I found was  
that it would be impossible to turn over the pages of  
a fair-sized sketch-book—the wind would tear it to  
ribbons.

Coming to earth from an aeroplane is no more  
terrifying than going up, provided you are prepared  
for the first dive of a *vol plané*. Only once did I find  
this dive somewhat startling. I was flying with Mr.  
A. R. Low, and was so busy with my pencil that I  
failed to notice his left hand move towards the switch,  
so that I was wholly unprepared for it. I was not  
strapped on in any way, and both hands were too busy  
with my sketch-book and pencil to be holding on. When  
Low dived, I slipped forward in my seat, and momentarily  
felt as if I was taking a header. It was not altogether  
a pleasurable sensation.

From my preliminary flights, I saw that to sketch  
successfully on an aeroplane one must have (1) a book  
or board firmly strapped to one knee; (2) several pencils,  
sharpened at both ends and securely fastened on strings—  
in the one case to avoid the necessity of using a knife  
for sharpening, and in the other to avoid all risk of drop-  
ping a pencil; (3) a wind-shield to protect the hand;  
(4) a means of securing new paper without having to  
turn a leaf. I went back home and made a board,  
having the paper wound on two ratcheted drums, and  
passing over a hard surface for drawing on. It is some-  
what similar to the principle of a kodak. It has a lid  
which can be fastened up with brass legs to act as a  
wind-screen, and can be strapped on to the knee. Armed  
with this instrument, I was enabled to work with some-  
thing approximating to comfort.

On Saturday, April 1, a date not usually associated  
with efforts of a serious nature, I was able to make the  
first drawings ever made in an aeroplane. It was  
somewhat appropriate, as being the inaugural date of  
the Army Air Corps. It was decided to make a tour of  
the country around Brooklands. Accordingly, I mounted  
behind M. Tétard, one of the accomplished pilots of the  
"Bristol" firm, strapped my board to my thigh, and  
away we went. We broke off over the westerly side of  
Brooklands, and flew for about fifty miles in a large  
circle. Unfortunately, there was a mist hanging over  
the country, so that our horizon was limited to a few  
miles, and it was consequently somewhat difficult to  
make a definite identification of our whereabouts.

I found considerable difficulty in being able to sketch  
fast enough to get even a hint of the country over which  
we passed, owing chiefly to the fact that we did not  
ascend high enough. From my experience, I should  
say that, for purposes of military route-sketching, a  
height of at least two thousand feet is necessary. How-  
ever, from a height of about five hundred feet, I was able  
to make more or less intelligible notes. For pure military  
purposes the less there is in the sketch the better; but  
I endeavoured to fill in my outlines as much as possible,  
simply to see how much I could do in the time. In  
a case where it might be desirable to make a sketch  
of a military encampment, the roughest sketch could  
be afterwards redrawn and perfected from memory, as  
in the case of my sketch of Brooklands.

One difficulty I found was that, as the aeroplane  
circled round, my drawing would be in a different  
direction from that in which we were flying, and it is very  
confusing to have to reconstruct each line before you  
put it down. I should recommend that each aero-  
plane sketching-board should be held in such a way  
that it could be swivelled round at the direction of  
a small compass fixed to it. In that way it would  
be possible to circle round and round any spot, and  
make a drawing that would be integrally accurate in  
every direction.

I found that the wind-screen on my board afforded  
ample protection for my drawing-hand against the  
cold, a point which I had feared might prove a heavy  
obstacle. I would strongly recommend the use of  
goggles. One's head being in a constantly changing  
angle to the wind, without such protection one's eyes  
soon suffer. In fact, when I descended, the whites of my  
eyes were scarlet, and it was several hours before they  
ceased smarting. My experiment has, I venture to think,  
proved conclusively the tremendous value of an aero-  
plane as a scout in time of war.—C. FLEMING WILLIAMS.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ON the night when the Census was taken, as everyone knows, the Suffragettes went in for a demonstration to the tune of "We Won't Go Home Till Morning." Somehow, I think the Suffragettes are unlucky in the particular shape which their protests assume. It always seemed to me that, quite apart from morals or manners, the punching of policemen was bad tactics from a military point of view. The tactics were bad because they were not female, and did not use the natural weapons. A woman putting up her fists at a man is a woman putting herself in the one and only posture in which she does not frighten him. Every other attitude or gesture, every turn of head or hand, is capable at times of shaking him like a dynamite explosion. He is afraid of a woman's tongue, and still more of her silence. He is afraid of her endurance, and still more of her collapse. He is afraid of her sanity and her insanity, of her laughter and her tears. The only part of her he is not afraid of is her deltoid muscle.

There seems to be the same ineptness about the selection of the Census as a weapon of protest. It is the sort of thing that annoys men, but does not annoy them enough. The man in the street is not so tenderly attached to statistics nor so fiercely enthusiastic in the cause of scientific truth that he very much minds a few ladies being left out of the list of the population. Nevertheless, it mildly annoys him, and mild annoyance is a very dangerous condition for innovators to induce: it is so closely akin to boredom. He merely thinks it a silly sort of thing to do, and wonders why they do it. I, for one, cannot conceive what positive effect it can have, beyond, perhaps, providing the lowest music-halls and comic papers with some silly and vulgar joke about ladies concealing their age.

Undoubtedly these very serious ladies have some serious association in their minds between the vote and the Census, and are acting, from their point of view, public-spiritedly and upon a clear principle. But I cannot quite make out what the principle is. They seem to maintain that non-voters are not citizens, and that the Census is a list of citizens. But it is not. Children are put down in the Census; and they have no votes. Lunatics are put down in the Census; and they have no votes. The Census is not a roll of glory on which the Rulers of England are inscribed. It is a scientific document which attempts to record the actual increase or decrease of the progeny of the animal called Man. Unless the Suffragette maintains that our unjust laws have deprived her of the human form, there is no conceivable reason for her not being returned in the Census.

Surely the logic would be stronger if the lady did not refuse to fill up the Census, but insisted on filling

it up. The lady ought to snatch the pen from her husband's hand, at the moment when he is impiously describing himself as "the head of the house," and demand to write her own name for herself. This general authority of the male "head of the house" to sign for everybody does seem to me the sort of thing that Suffragists might rationally dispute. In this matter they might challenge him; but in this matter they leave him in full possession. While the wife tramps round Trafalgar Square like an outcast, the husband sits at home, rioting in his royal

is older than coercion. No doubt there was much coercion mixed up with it. A man may have dragged a woman to a wedding as a nigger-driver drags a nigger to a plantation. But there are at least an impressive number of instances in which the woman will want rather less dragging than the nigger. A man may have put his own sons to death, under the old Roman law; but the very fact that the tale is told of him proves that the thing was startling and unnatural. It proves that the sons were not put to death by the father as modern prisoners are put to death

by the modern judge—that is, hurriedly, carelessly, and with a frivolous formality. Children may hate and murder their parents, as in the "Electra" of Euripides; but even Euripides thought it a tragedy.

The family is primarily supposed to rest upon consent—that is, on certain spontaneous attachments such as occur in animals and plants. It is for this reason that the father of a family has never been called "the king of the house" or "the priest of the house," or, again, "the pope of the house." His power was not dogmatic or definite enough for that. He was called "the head of the house." The man is the head of the house, while the woman is the heart of the house. The definition of the head is that it is the thing that talks.

The head of an arrow is not more necessary than the shaft of it; perhaps not so much. The head of an axe is not more necessary than the handle; for mere fighting I would sooner have the handle alone than the blade alone. But the head of axe and arrow is the thing that enters first; the thing that speaks. If I kill a man with an arrow I send the arrow-head as an ambassador, to open the question. If I split a man's skull with an axe, it is the blade of the axe that opens the question—and the head.

Now the old human family, on which all civilisation is built, meant this when it talked about its "head." It has nothing to do with detailed despotism or the control of other people's daily lives. That is quite another and later idea, arising out of the crazy complexity of all high civilisations. If authority means power (which it does not), I think the wife has more of it than the husband. If I look round any ordinary room at all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were

a lonely and stranded male in a world wholly made by women. All the same, if a canvasser comes to urge the cause of the Conservative-Radicals, or of the Radical-Conservatives, it is I who ought to see him. If a drunkard has wandered into my front garden and lain down on the principal flower-bed, it is I who ought to inspect him. If a burglar wanders about the house at night, it is I who ought to parley with him. Because I am the head; I am the tiresome excrescence that can talk to the world.



THE KING'S PROFESSOR OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL CULTURE AND THE GREEK IDEAL OF MASCULINE STRENGTH: MR. EUGEN SANDOW, WITH A STATUETTE OF HERCULES

The appointment of Mr. Eugen Sandow as Professor of Scientific Physical Culture to the King, the first appointment of its kind ever made, shows how his Majesty keeps watch on movements that make for national efficiency, and finds opportunities to encourage them. As Prince of Wales he took a keen interest in physical culture, and visited the Sandow Institute in St. James's Street more than once. On his Colonial tour he had appliances for physical culture fitted up on board the "Ophir." His recognition of Mr. Sandow's work as a pioneer in improving the national physique will be very popular. It will be remembered that, when Lord Esher appealed for 11,000 recruits to bring the London Territorials up to strength, Mr. Sandow provided free physical training for all who desired to enlist but who had failed to reach the required standard.

He is at present giving free training to the Church Lads' Brigade, numbering 60,000 boys.

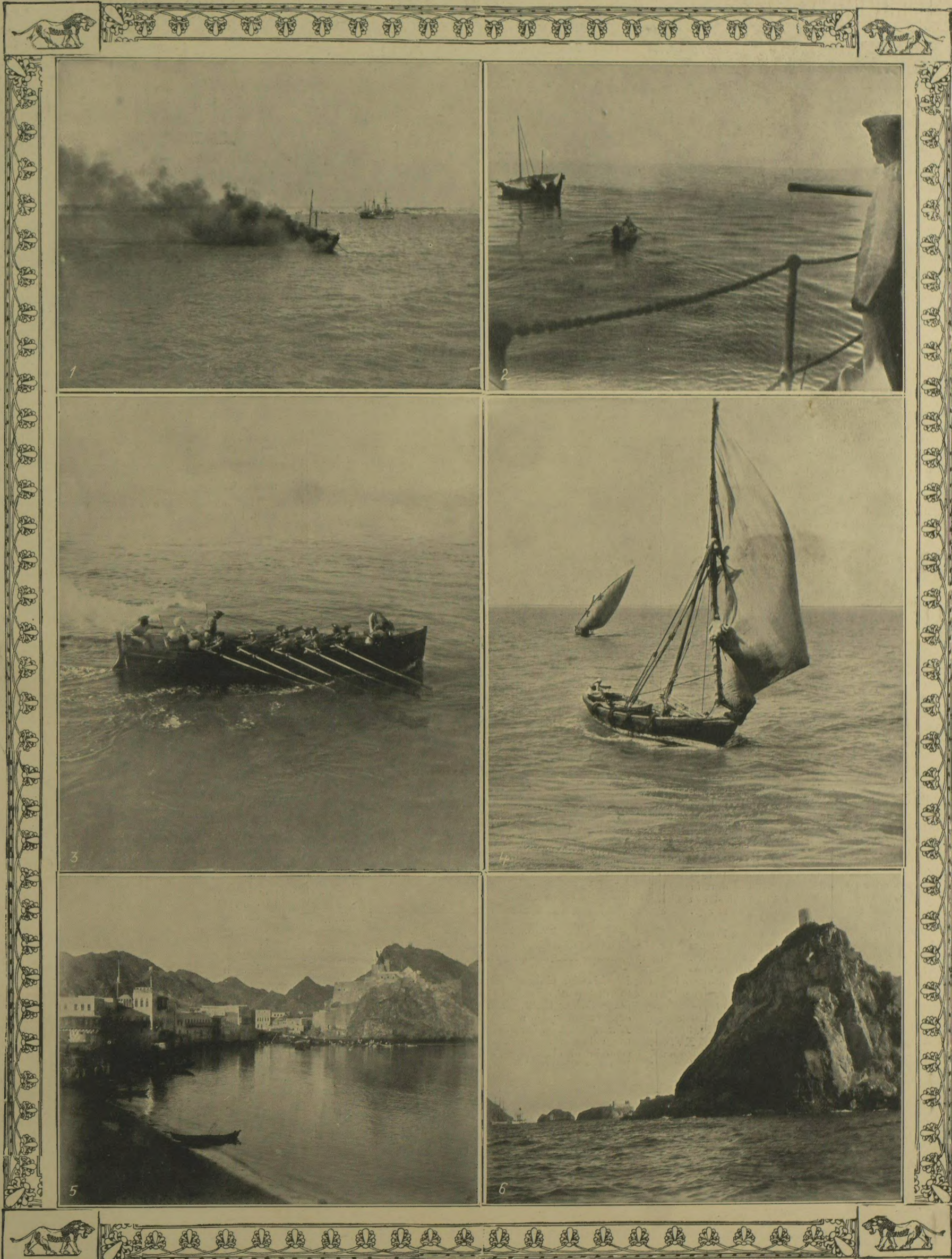
and despotic powers, and tasting the ecstasy of undisputed headship.

For indeed, as I have said, this notion of the head of a house may seem at first sight somewhat mystical and despotic. It is not despotic, but it is mystical. It all arises from this perfectly simple and primal fact, which everyone seems to forget in the discussion. I mean the fact that the family is older than the state; and this means that agreement

Photo, Warwick Brookes.

# THE DHOW-CHASERS: WAR AGAINST GUN-RUNNERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FRASER AND G.P.U.



1. THE FORCIBLE STOPPING OF ILLEGAL TRAFFIC: A BURNING DHOW.

2. GOING TO BOARD A SUSPECTED DHOW: A SHIP'S BOAT ON ITS WAY TO THE CRAFT.

3. GUN-RUNNER CHASING IN THE PERSIAN GULF: A "BOAT-CRUISER" AT WORK.

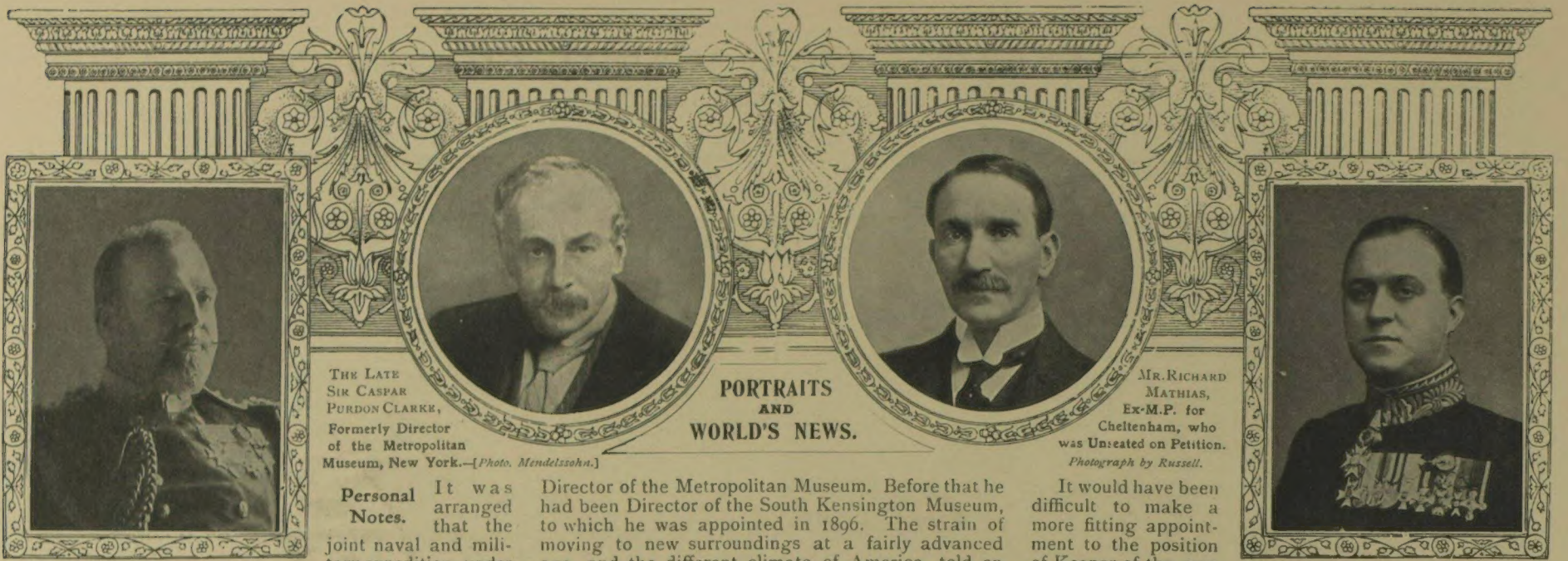
4. TYPICAL OF THOSE ENGAGED IN GUN-RUNNING: DHOWS.

5. A PLACE FROM WHICH GUN-RUNNERS START: MUSCAT.

6. MUSCAT: THE IMPRESSIVE APPROACH TO THE TOWN.

The greatest efforts are being made to stop gun-running in the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf. It was arranged that, on the 6th, a joint naval and military expedition, under the command of Admiral Siade, should leave Bombay to intercept gun-runners on the coast of Persian Mekran and protect the Indo-European telegraph line and stations from possible attack. Meantime, much strenuous work has been done in the two Gulfs, and it was recorded by the "Times" early this week that strong blows have already been struck against the gun-

running dhows. The Oman coast and the Pirate Coast of Arabia are watched by cruisers the movements of dhows are conveyed by wireless telegraphy to Jask, from which the news is passed to the "boat-cruisers" stationed near likely landing-places. Each of these boats contains an officer and from six to twelve men, and each is visited fortnightly by the cruiser to which it belongs. Many of the rifles are sold in Afghanistan; but most are sold to the Pathan tribesmen living on the British side of the Afghan frontier.



# PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

THE LATE  
SIR CASPAR  
PURDON CLARKE,  
Formerly Director  
of the Metropolitan  
Museum, New York.—[Photo, Mendelssohn.]

MR. RICHARD  
MATHIAS,  
Ex-M.P. for  
Cheltenham, who  
was Unseated on Petition.  
[Photograph by Russell.]

## Personal Notes.

It was arranged that the joint naval and military expedition, under Admiral Slade, to intercept gun-runners in the Gulf of Oman off the coast of Persian, should leave Bombay on or about last Thursday, April 6. The object of the expedition is also to protect the Indo-European telegraph line, four miles of which were destroyed last September, and the various telegraph stations, from renewed attack. Rear-Admiral Slade has been since 1909 Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. He was educated at Eton, and entered the Navy in 1872. Ten years later he served in H.M.S. *Hecla* during the Egyptian War. He was made a Member of the Victorian Order in 1903.

Director of the Metropolitan Museum. Before that he had been Director of the South Kensington Museum, to which he was appointed in 1896. The strain of moving to new surroundings at a fairly advanced age, and the different climate of America, told on his health. He was born in 1846, and began his artistic career as a student of architecture in the Art Schools of South Kensington. Later, he made several journeys in the East to collect works of art for the Museum, and in 1878 represented the Indian Government at the Paris Exhibition. He was a man of very genial disposition, and extremely popular wherever he went.

Mr. C. Fleming Williams, our Special Artist, who recently went up as a passenger in a biplane at

It would have been difficult to make a more fitting appointment to the position of Keeper of the new London Museum and secretary to its trustees than that of Mr. Guy Francis Laking, the King's Armourer. Mr. Laking, who is the son of Sir Francis Laking, Bt., the King's Physician, was born in 1875, and was educated at Westminster School. He studied drawing at the Architectural Museum at Westminster, and later joined the firm of Messrs. Christie. Besides being Keeper of the King's Armoury, he is also Keeper of the Armoury at the Wallace Collection. Among his published works are "The Armoury at Windsor Castle," "The Armoury of the Knights of St. John," "The Furniture of Windsor Castle," and "The Sèvres Porcelain of Buckingham Palace." Mr. Laking wears several Orders, conferred by foreign monarchs in gratitude for antiquarian services.

Mr. Richard Mathias, the ex-Member for Cheltenham, having been unseated on petition, in respect of the proceedings of an election agent, the Liberals of Cheltenham have chosen his brother, Major Lewis Mathias, to stand as their candidate at the consequent bye-election. Both brothers are members of the firm of J. Mathias and Sons, ship-owners, of Cardiff. The Unionist candidate is Mr. J. T. Agg-Gardner. Mr. Richard Mathias was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1896. He is a member of the Cardiff and Cheltenham Chambers of Commerce, a Governor of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, and a director of several companies. In delivering judgment on the petition, the Judge said there was no suggestion of guilty conduct on the part of Mr. Mathias, and his late constituents afterwards passed a vote of confidence and sympathy with him.

British Naval gunnery would be deadly indeed if all gunners could do as well as Chief Gunner's Mate C. Todd, a gun-layer of the first class, who recently made a world's record in the firing of heavy guns. This feat was accomplished on board H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh* in Tetuan Bay, off Morocco. In six rounds with 9.2-inch guns, Gunner Todd secured five hits, the whole six rounds being fired in forty-nine seconds.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
REAR-ADMIRAL E. J. W. SLADE,  
Leader of the Expedition against Gun-  
Runners in the Gulf of Oman.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
MR. GUY FRANCIS LAKING, M.V.O.,  
Who has been Appointed Keeper of the new  
London Museum.

Prince Yusuf Izzed-Din, the Heir-Presumptive to the Throne of Turkey, who will represent the Sultan at the Coronation, is the eldest son of a former Sultan, Abdul Aziz Khan, who reigned from 1861 to 1876.



Photo. Sébah and Joaillier.  
PRINCE YUSUF IZZED-DIN,  
Heir-Presumptive to the Turkish Throne,  
who will Represent the Sultan at the  
Coronation.

Abdul Aziz was succeeded by his nephew, Murad V., who, however, was dethroned after three months, to be succeeded by his brother, Abdul Hamid. Prince Yusuf Izzed-Din was born at Constantinople in 1857. He is a Marshal of the Ottoman Army, and was formerly Commander of the Imperial Guard. He is a first cousin of the present Sultan, Mohammed V., who is a younger brother of Abdul Hamid, and son of the former Sultan, Abdul Medjid, whose reign preceded that of his brother Abdul Aziz. It may be noted that in Turkey the Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son only if there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

Mr. Alexandre Guilment, the well-known French organist and composer, was for over thirty years organist at the Church of La Trinité, Paris, to which he was appointed in 1871. His series of organ concerts at the Trocadéro, begun in 1878, did much to popularise organ-playing in Paris. He was a Professor at the Paris Conservatoire, and was the first President of the Schola Cantorum. He composed a great deal of organ music, and compiled the standard work "Archives des Maîtres de l'Orgue des XVI<sup>e</sup>, XVII<sup>e</sup>, and XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècles." He was born in 1837



Photo. Topical.  
MR. C. FLEMING WILLIAMS,  
Our Artist whose Sketches (Reproduced in this Number) are the first ever made  
from an Aeroplane in Flight—Using his special Sketch-Block for Aeroplane work.

Brooklands, claims the proud distinction of being the first artist actually to make drawings on an aeroplane during flight. The results of this interesting experiment, which was made at the instance of *The Illustrated London News*, in order, chiefly, to test the value of aeroplanes in military scouting, are reproduced elsewhere in this issue, as also is Mr. Fleming Williams' own account of his experiences in mid-air. His description of the appliances and



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE M. ALEXANDRE GUILMENT,  
The Well-known French Organist and  
Composer.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, whose death will be much felt in the art world, returned about two years ago in bad health from New York, where he had spent four years as



Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.  
THE REV. C. H. DRUITT,  
Appointed Coadjutor Bishop of New  
South Wales.

at Boulogne, where his father was an organist.



Photo. Russell.  
THE LATE RT. REV. J. P. DU MOULIN,  
Bishop of Niagara.

methods found necessary for sketching from an aeroplane will doubtless be very valuable to artists, army scouts, and newspaper correspondents. It is obvious from what he says that merely to take up into the air an ordinary sketch-book and loose pencil would be not only useless, but extremely dangerous.



Photo. Branger.  
THE LATE SIGNOR CEI,  
The Young Italian Airman Killed at  
Puteaux.

The Rev. Cecil H. Druitt, whose appointment as Coadjutor Bishop of New South Wales has recently been made public, was ordained priest in 1899 at Exeter; and was for two years curate at Christ Church, Torquay.

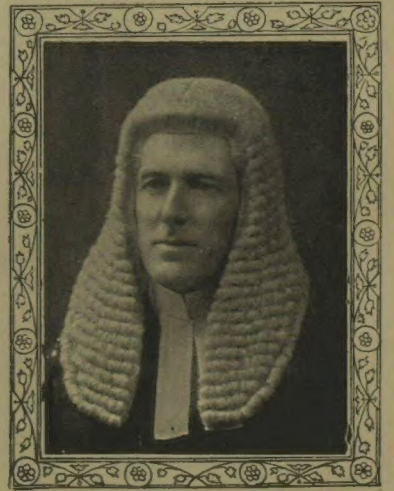


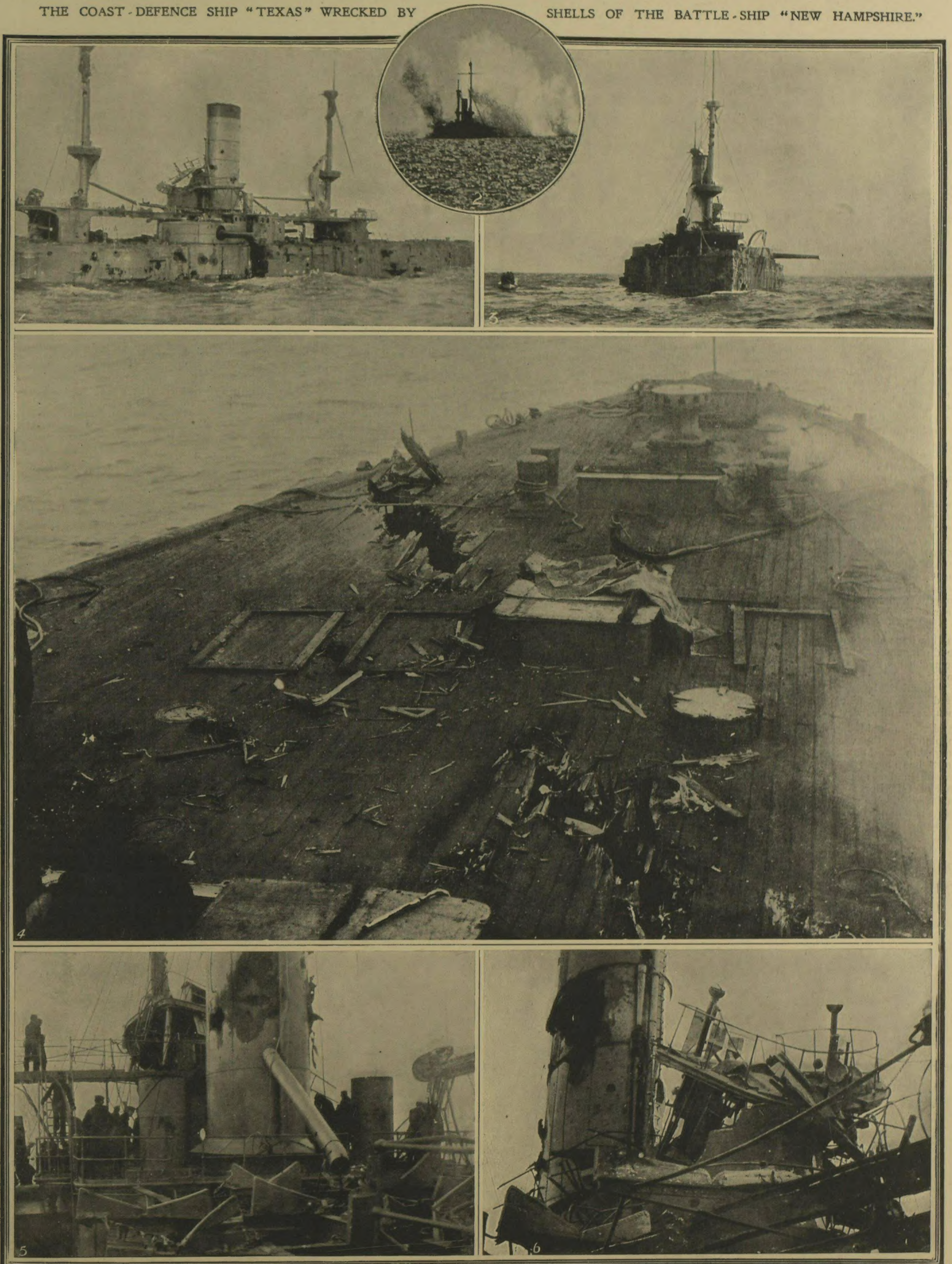
Photo. Winter.  
MR. FRANK H. MELLOR, K.C.,  
Appointed County Court Judge at  
Manchester.

[Continued overleaf.]

# HAVOC WROUGHT BY BROADSIDE FIRE FROM A BATTLE-SHIP.

THE COAST-DEFENCE SHIP "TEXAS" WRECKED BY

SHELLS OF THE BATTLE-SHIP "NEW HAMPSHIRE."



1. AFTER BROADSIDES FROM THE "NEW HAMPSHIRE", THE "TEXAS" RIDDLED.
2. STRUCK BY A BROADSIDE FROM THE "NEW HAMPSHIRE", THE "TEXAS" IN A STORM OF SHELLS, SHOWING WATER THROWN UP BY THE PROJECTILES.
3. DURING THE BOMBARDMENT, THE "TEXAS" ALREADY DAMAGED.

4. GAPING WOUNDS AND SPLINTERS, HAVOC WROUGHT ON THE DECK OF THE "TEXAS."
- 5, 6. AFTER A STORM OF SHOT AND SHELL, THE BATTERED FUNNEL AND BRIDGE OF THE "TEXAS."

The old United States coast-defence ship "Texas," which was built in 1892, was used as a target recently for the guns of the United States battle-ship "New Hampshire," which was built in 1906. The bombardment took place in Chesapeake Bay. That the havoc wrought was very considerable our photographs bear witness. The "New Hampshire" mounts four 12-inch guns, eight 8-inch, twelve 7-inch, twenty 3-inch, and twelve other guns.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY CENTRAL NEWS AND UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.]



THE GREAT HOTEL FIRE ON THE RIVIERA: THE EXTERIOR OF THE BRISTOL, AT BEAULIEU, AFTER THE OUTBREAK.

Fire broke out last week in the Hôtel Bristol, at Beaulieu, and damage amounting to some £40,000 is reported to have been done. The outbreak was discovered at about eleven o'clock at night. There were some 200 English and Americans staying in the hotel at the time. No lives were lost.

Photo. Illus. Bureau.



THE BURNING OF THREE FLOORS OF THE HÔTEL BRISTOL, AT BEAULIEU: WRECKAGE PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE BUILDING.

The Bristol was built by an English company in 1895, and contained nearly 400 rooms. The first three floors are all that remain intact. The place, as a whole, was insured for about £100,000. The main block of the hotel, which was divided into separate buildings, was six storeys high.

Photo. G.P.U.

Later he was appointed Lecturer in Theology and Hebrew at the Church Missionary College, Islington, and from 1902 to 1910 he was Rector of St. Bride, Old Trafford, Manchester. In the latter year he was appointed to the Vicarage of Overchurch, Birkenhead. In 1908-9 he acted as Chaplain at Viareggio.

The late Bishop of Niagara, the Right Rev. John Philip Du Moulin, had the Irish gift of eloquence, and was one of the most famous preachers in Canada. He was born in Dublin in 1836. He went out to Canada with Bishop Cronyn of Huron, who ordained him as priest in 1863. He became, in 1871, Rector of St. Thomas, Hamilton. From 1875 to 1882 he was Rector of St. Martin, Montreal, and Canon of the Cathedral. Then he became Rector of St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, and in 1889 Canon and Sub-Dean of St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto.

Signor Cei, the young Italian airman, lost his life recently while flying over the Ile de Puteaux. It is understood that the accident was due to some hitch in the working of his engine. He was flying in a Caudron biplane. Puteaux, where the disaster took place, is on the Seine, about seven miles west of Paris.

Mr. Frank Mellor, who has been appointed to the vacant County Court Judgeship of Manchester, in Circuit No. 8, has since 1898 been Recorder of Preston, and a member of the General Council of the Bar. He is the tenth son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Mellor. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1890. He is part author of Short and Mellor's "Crown Office Practice."

**Parliament.** Although the Marquess of Lansdowne, whose health is not yet fully restored, has postponed until after Easter the introduction of his Bill to reform the constitution of the House of Lords, he has obtained the Royal Assent to the

consideration of a measure with that object. This assent was given, of course, on the advice of the Ministers of the Crown, who at the same time adhere to their own policy and procedure. An eloquent appeal by the Earl

the discussions quickly proved that every point and line and word would be criticised and contested. Mr. Balfour, in leading the Opposition, was assisted chiefly by Sir Robert Finlay, while the Prime Minister, who personally took charge of the measure, had the aid of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and Mr. Pease, as well as of the Attorney-General. Only a few of the Radicals troubled the House with speeches, the others taking a lesson from the Nationalists in the fine art of silence. Many sceptical allusions were made by Unionists to the promise of a scheme for the reconstitution of the Second Chamber which was contained in the preamble of the Bill; and the power, if not the sincerity, of the Government in this matter was questioned. There was much ironical laughter when Mr. Asquith said they regarded themselves as bound to give effect to the preamble "as and when the proper time arrives." Mr. Balfour, in ridiculing this indefiniteness, insisted that the Radicals ought to fix a limit for the carrying out of their pledges "if it was any period short of the Day of Judgment." While the Commons were engaged in these controversies the threatened Peers were discussing in a calm and thorough manner the military arrangements for the defence of the Empire. Lord Roberts, whose voice was feeble, but who was listened to with respect and affection, contended very gravely and earnestly that we were daily and steadily losing ground. On the other hand, Viscount Haldane, who took his seat in the Gilded Chamber at the end of last week, when he received a cordial welcome from the Peers, stoutly defended the existing voluntary system as the only system which suited the country. He spoke in a clear, placid, and audible

manner, and his speech was followed with interest by a large number of Peers and also by the Peeresses who filled the side galleries. Lords with personal experience of the Territorial Force took part in the debate.



THE £2,000,000 FIRE AT ALBANY: THE STATE CAPITOL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK STATE, WHICH HAS BEEN ALMOST BURNT OUT.

The greater part of the State Capitol at Albany was burnt out last week. The Senate and Assembly Chambers were ruined; the Senate and State Library, and numerous executive offices, were burnt out. There were lost also priceless documents, notably the most remarkable collection of genealogical works in the United States, and documents, records, and State Bills from 1776. The original building is estimated to have cost over £5,400,000.

Barrett's Photo. Press.

of Rosebery against the revolution which the Government are carrying out has failed to alter their plans. The Committee stage of the Parliament Bill was taken in the House of Commons several days this week, and



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PERFORMING HIS FIRST PUBLIC CEREMONY: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRESENTING THE SILVER OAR TO THE MAYOR OF DARTMOUTH.

The Prince of Wales performed his first public ceremony the other day by handing over to the care of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Dartmouth the silver oar which was formerly the symbol of the office of Water Bailiff, or the Water Bailiwick and conservancy of the waters of Dartmouth, an emblem which was brought for the purpose from the Duchy of Cornwall offices in London. His Royal Highness made his first public speech on the same occasion, saying: "Mr. Mayor, it gives me great pleasure to present to you this silver oar and I thank you and all your inhabitants for your kind welcome to me at Dartmouth, where I have spent two such happy years." The oar, which is about 3 feet long, weighs 74 ounces.

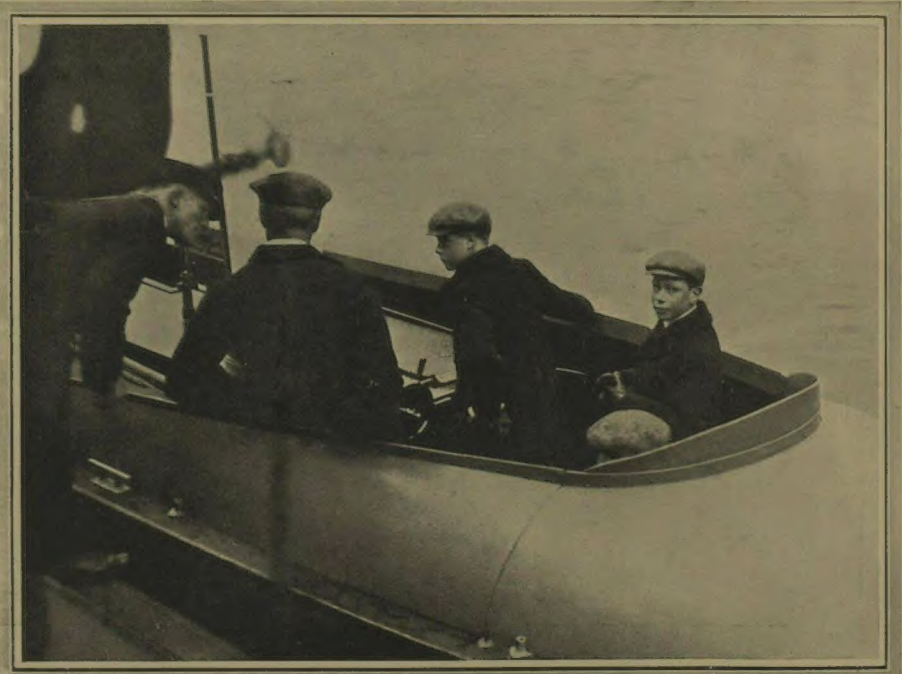


Photo. Topical.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE RECORD UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE: H.R.H. AND PRINCE ALBERT ABOUT TO FOLLOW THE RIVAL EIGHTS IN THE "HIBERNIA."

The Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince Albert, had place in the bows of the launch "Hibernia," which followed the rival crews during the record Inter-University Boat-Race of Saturday last. Mr. Hansell, their tutor, accompanied them, and with them were the three Oxford coaches, Dr. Bourne, Mr. Harcourt Gold, and Mr. Harold Baker. Needless to say, they took the keenest interest in the event, eagerly watching every move in the struggle, which, as all the world knows, was won by Oxford in 18 minutes 29 seconds. Other times were—Mile Post, 4 minutes; Hammersmith Bridge, 7 minutes 11 seconds; Chiswick Steps, 11 minutes 29 seconds; Barnes Bridge, 15 minutes 21 seconds.

# THE CITY OF IMPERIAL MISSION: CONSTANTINOPLE—ITS LIFE.

DRAWINGS BY FRITZ KOCH-GOTHA.



1. FEMININITY IN CONSTANTINOPLE; A STUDY—AND A CONTRAST—ON A MUDDY DAY.

2. ON THE WAY TO TRIAL; A STREET ROBBER UNDER ARREST.

3. "CLEANING" THE STREETS BEFORE THE PASSAGE OF THE SULTAN; REMOVING A BEGGAR.

4. BEFORE THE MOSQUE; ABLUTIONS BEFORE ENTERING THE SACRED BUILDING.

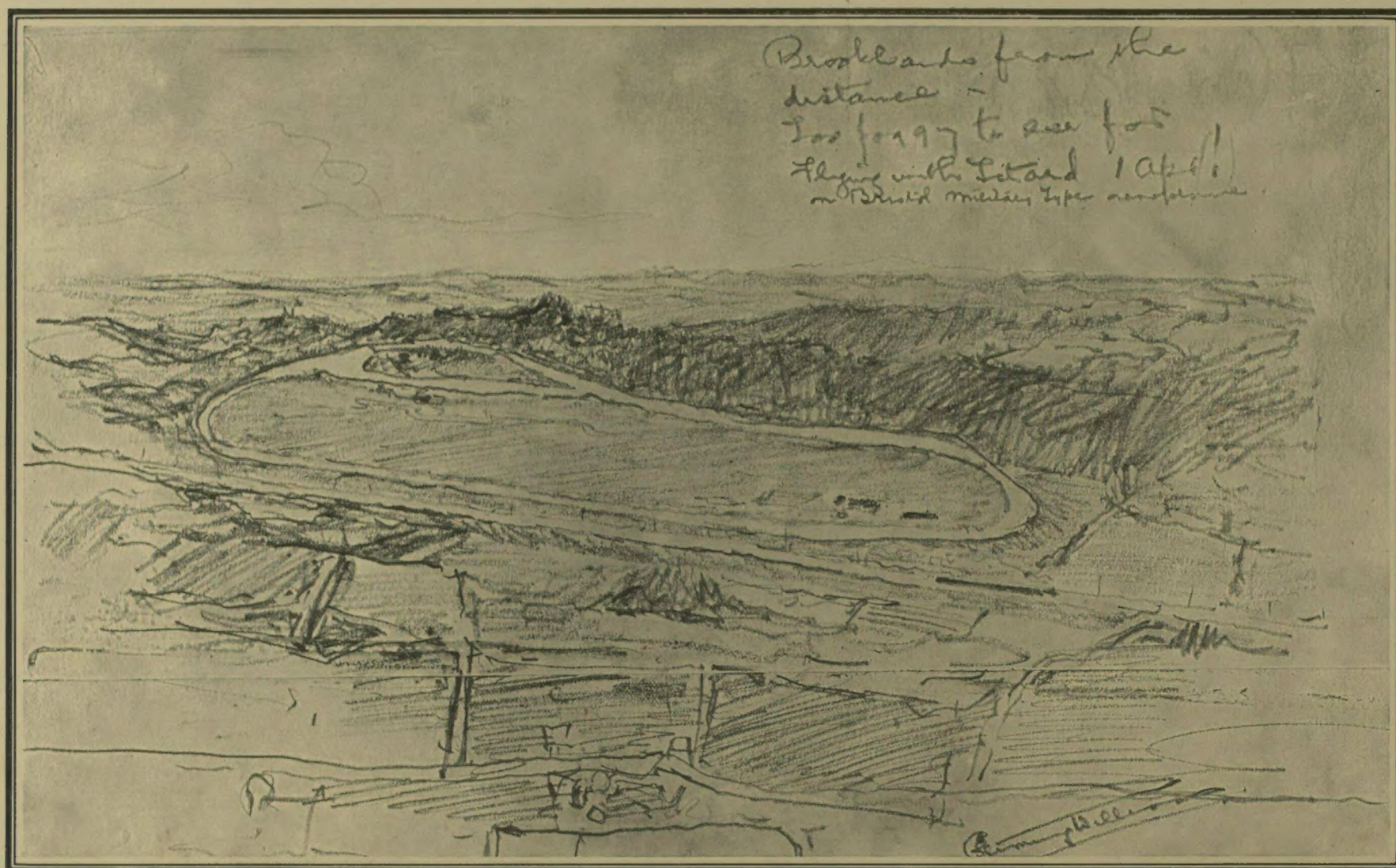
5. TWO WORLDS: PARIS FASHIONS IN A STAMBOUL STREET.

Freeman has written of Constantinople: "Constantine . . . called into being a city which, while other cities have risen and fallen, has for fifteen hundred years, in whatever hands, remained the seat of Imperial rule. . . . The city of Constantine abides, and must abide. . . . In the hands of Roman, Frank, Greek, and Turk, her Imperial mission has never left her. The eternity

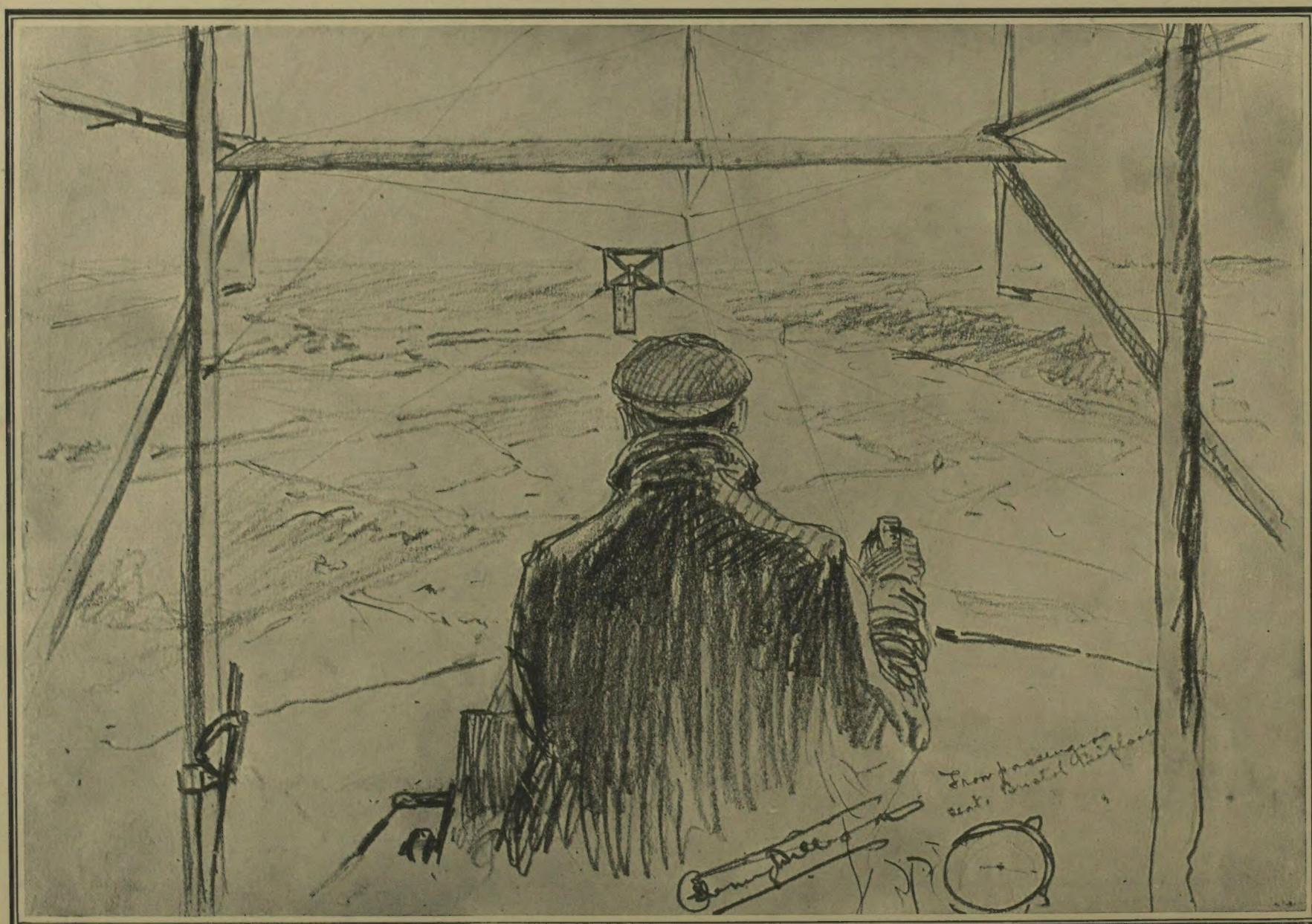
of the elder Rome is the eternity of a moral influence; the eternity of the younger Rome is the eternity of a city and fortress fixed on a spot which nature itself had destined to be the seat of the empire of two worlds." It may be noted that when the Sultan is about to go driving, beggars and those clothed in rags are removed from the streets by the police.

# SKETCHES MADE BY ONE OF OUR ARTISTS DURING AN AEROPLANE FLIGHT.

PROOF THAT THE FLYING MACHINE MAY BE OF USE FOR MILITARY-OBSERVATION PURPOSES.



A FACSIMILE OF A DRAWING MADE BY OUR ARTIST WHILE FLYING ON A BIPLANE: "BROOKLANDS FROM THE DISTANCE."



DRAWN BY OUR ARTIST ON THE BIPLANE AND UNTOUCHED SINCE: "A VIEW FROM THE PASSENGER'S SEAT, SHOWING THE PILOT AND THE COUNTRY IN FRONT."

The other day, we commissioned our Special Artist, Mr. C. Fleming Williams, to make an aeroplane flight and to sketch while flying, that the value of the aeroplane for military observation purposes might be demonstrated. He was able to carry out our wishes with the aid of Messrs. Keith Prowse and Co., who are the sole booking agents for Brooklands and Hendon, and are

making a special feature of airmen visiting gentlemen's estates and then taking passengers for aeroplane trips. Mr. Fleming Williams, having made several experimental flights to determine the best way of using pencil and sketch-book, mounted behind M. Tétard, on a Bristol biplane, on Saturday last and made a 50-mile tour of the country about Brooklands—

*Continue, opposite.*

## MADE IN MID-AIR AND NOT RETOUCED: A SKETCH DRAWN DURING A FLIGHT.

BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS, C. FLEMING WILLIAMS.



## A "MILITARY PLAN" MADE ON A BIPLANE IN FLIGHT: A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE.

Continued.

—He had learnt that to sketch successfully on an aeroplane he must have, not an ordinary sketch-book and loose pencil, but book or board firmly strapped to one thigh and a number of pencils, sharpened at both ends, hung on strings so that there might be no fear of any one of them falling into the machine and causing disaster. To such a board, Mr. Fleming Williams attached a lid, to act as wind-screen for his hand. He found that thus equipped he was able to work during the flight with comparative comfort. Unfortunately there was considerable mist.

Nevertheless, our Artist was able to make his sketches and to write the details upon them, though he was not flying quite high enough for his purpose. His experience shows him that for military route sketching a height of at least 2000 feet should be attained; while the flight he made was at a height of about 500 feet—the nearer the machine is to the ground the faster the ground seems to be moving. We would again emphasise the point that the sketches and writing have not been touched since the flight during which they were made. (See Article elsewhere.)

## LITERATURE

THE BARONESS ORCZY,

Whose new Novel, "A True Woman," a Romantic Love Story in a Modern Setting, is promised by Messrs. Hutchinson.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

formed about the Balkan Peninsula in these stirring times, when principalities blossom into kingdoms, monarchs are deposed, and armies bring off *coups d'état* faster than authors can write books. But in "The Danger-Zone of Europe" (Unwin), Mr. H. Charles Woods presents a concise and accurate review of the events of the last two years. The Balkan Peninsula is a danger-zone because of the interests and ambitions of external Powers, and Mr. Woods does not attempt to unravel the threads of the secret policies of Berlin, Vienna, or St. Petersburg. His aim is to describe the pawns themselves and the chessboard on which they move, and to discuss what moves they would make if left to themselves. The one serious omission in the book, from this point of view, is the exclusion of any account of Roumania. The Roumanian Army has a fine reputation, and the policy of Roumania is a factor that can never be left out of the reckoning by Turkey, Bulgaria, or Greece. In the present volume, however, the author confines himself to a record of his observations in the countries which he has recently visited. Mr. Woods is a good observer, taking pains to understand the conflicting views of representatives of the several races and Governments, and he is able to contribute valuable information on the present state of the Turkish and Greek Armies. His chapter on Crete is an excellent summary of a difficult problem. The Cretans have been pampered by the Powers up to

The Balkans. It is difficult to be well in-

under Abdul Hamid. He acquits the Young Turks of directly instigating these massacres, but shows that they were unable, or unwilling, to punish the real criminals. They did hang a few people, including some

constitutionalism—the genuine reforms in administration which they have accomplished seem to be somewhat overshadowed.

A well-known writer of seafaring subjects, whose new Book, "My Vagabondage," is autobiographical.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

MR. J. E. PATTERSON,



WHERE THE CRETAN QUESTION IS MOST ACUTE: THE BARN-LIKE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT AT CANEA, FLYING THE GREEK FLAG.

"Early in May, 1910, the Assembly [at Canea] having been opened in the name of the King of Greece, the Christian deputies (about 57) took the oath of allegiance to King George. The Moslem deputies (about 8) immediately handed in a written protest. . . . A Moslem deputy was about to lay a second protest before the Chamber when the document was seized and torn up by one Christian member whilst another struck the Moslem politician in the face."

"THE DANGER-ZONE OF EUROPE."  
CHANGES AND PROBLEMS IN THE  
NEAR EAST.

By H. Charles Woods, F.R.G.S.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the  
Publishers, Messrs. T. Fisher Unwin.

Mohammedans, who probably were more or less innocent. Mr. Woods discusses the perpetual strife in Macedonia, where queer things seem to have been happening lately. If the Young Turks (who, of course, cannot afford to offend the orthodox Mohammedan sentiments of the army) drive Albania to revolt, boycott and harass the Greeks within the empire, allow Armenians to be butchered, and revive torture in Macedonia—all to establish a régime of liberty and



AFTER THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES OF APRIL 1909: RUIN AND DESOLATION IN THE CHRISTIAN QUARTER OF ADANA.

"When I visited Adana in October (six months after the massacres) the Christian business quarter of the city was practically no more than many heaps of charred remains intersected by numerous semi-destroyed walls. . . . here and there the monotony of the scene being broken by the tower of an almost entirely destroyed Armenian church."

Reproduced from "The Danger-Zone of Europe."

a certain point; but are denied the realisation of their desire to be united with Greece. For the (purely nominal) retention of suzerainty over Crete is a point of honour at Constantinople. Thus Crete affords the paradox of a country which is forced to be practically independent against its will. The chief value of the present book, apart from its details as to armies and railways, is that it is a cool and impartial discussion of the way in which the Young Turks have used the power which they obtained so skilfully. Mr. Woods testifies that people in Turkey are no longer dogged by the fear of spies—though espionage of a kind continues. "Liberty," then, does mean something to the individual Ottoman subject. But, of course, the semblance of constitutional government is a farce, and must be a farce in a country inhabited by mutually hostile nationalities, which is held together by the martial power of a Mohammedan race. Mr. Woods inquired very carefully into the massacres of Armenians round Adana in 1909, which were apparently worse than anything of the kind that happened



A CONTRAST TO THE HAVOC IN THE ADJACENT ARMENIAN QUARTER  
A STREET IN THE MOSLEM QUARTER OF ADANA, UNDAUNED.

"The burning and destruction were so systematically carried out that more than one Turkish mosque or Moslem house might be clearly distinguished in the middle of the Christian ruins. Now and then a Christian house . . . next to a Moslem dwelling was saved, owing to the danger that fire might spread to some 'True Believer's' property."

Reproduced from "The Danger-Zone of Europe."



RUINS OF A PALACE WHOSE LUXURY SURPASSED ANYTHING IN EUROPE: A PAVILION AT YUENMINGYUEN, BURNT BY THE BRITISH TROOPS, BY ORDER OF LORD ELGIN, IN 1860.

The Summer Palace of the Chinese Emperors at Yuenmingyuen, near Peking, with its two hundred and more buildings, was burnt by the British troops on October 18, 1860, by order of Lord Elgin, the British representative. This was part of the punishment inflicted on China for the murder of a number of British and French prisoners taken under a flag of truce, after the capture of the Taku Forts in the Second China War. The French commander, General Montauban, wrote of Yuenmingyuen: "Nothing in our Europe can give any idea of such luxury." The palace was looted before it was burnt.

Reproduced from Mr. Hosea B. Morse's Book, "The International Relations of the Chinese Empire: The Period of Conflict, 1834-1860."—  
By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.

and that this was an instance of a little question being allowed to drift until it became a large one. In that sense it was very typical of Chinese policy, which has repeatedly landed the Peking Government in trouble by a want of frankness, and by never realising that there are moments when safety can only be ensured by prompt and complete surrender. In the present volume Mr. Morse deals with what he calls "the period of conflict"—that is to say, from 1834 to 1860, but is it certain that this period is even yet over? The conflicts between China and the outer world since 1860 have been even more severe than those prior to that date. In a work of such dimensions as this there must be many slips—e.g., Li-Hung-Chang is given the grade of Marquis instead of only Earl. The statement that China was ruled "continuously for a thousand years"—by conquerors from the North (except for the Ming period) is another inaccuracy. The native Sung dynasty ruled over the whole of China down to the year 1115, and was not dispossessed of Southern China by the Mongols till a century and a half later.

# LESS ENDURING THAN A NAME: THE MEMORIAL TO BISMARCK, THE IRON CHANCELLOR—THE FIRST-PRIZE DESIGN, AND SOME OTHERS.



1. A THIRD-PRIZE DESIGN; BY HERR BLEEKER, THE SCULPTOR, AND HERR KURZ, THE ARCHITECT, OF MUNICH.

2. A SECOND-PRIZE DESIGN; BY HERR BRANTZKY, THE ARCHITECT, OF COLOGNE.

3. THE FIRST-PRIZE DESIGN; BY PROFESSOR HERMANN HAHN, THE SCULPTOR, OF MUNICH; AND PROFESSOR JOHANN BESTELMEYER, THE ARCHITECT, OF DRESDEN.

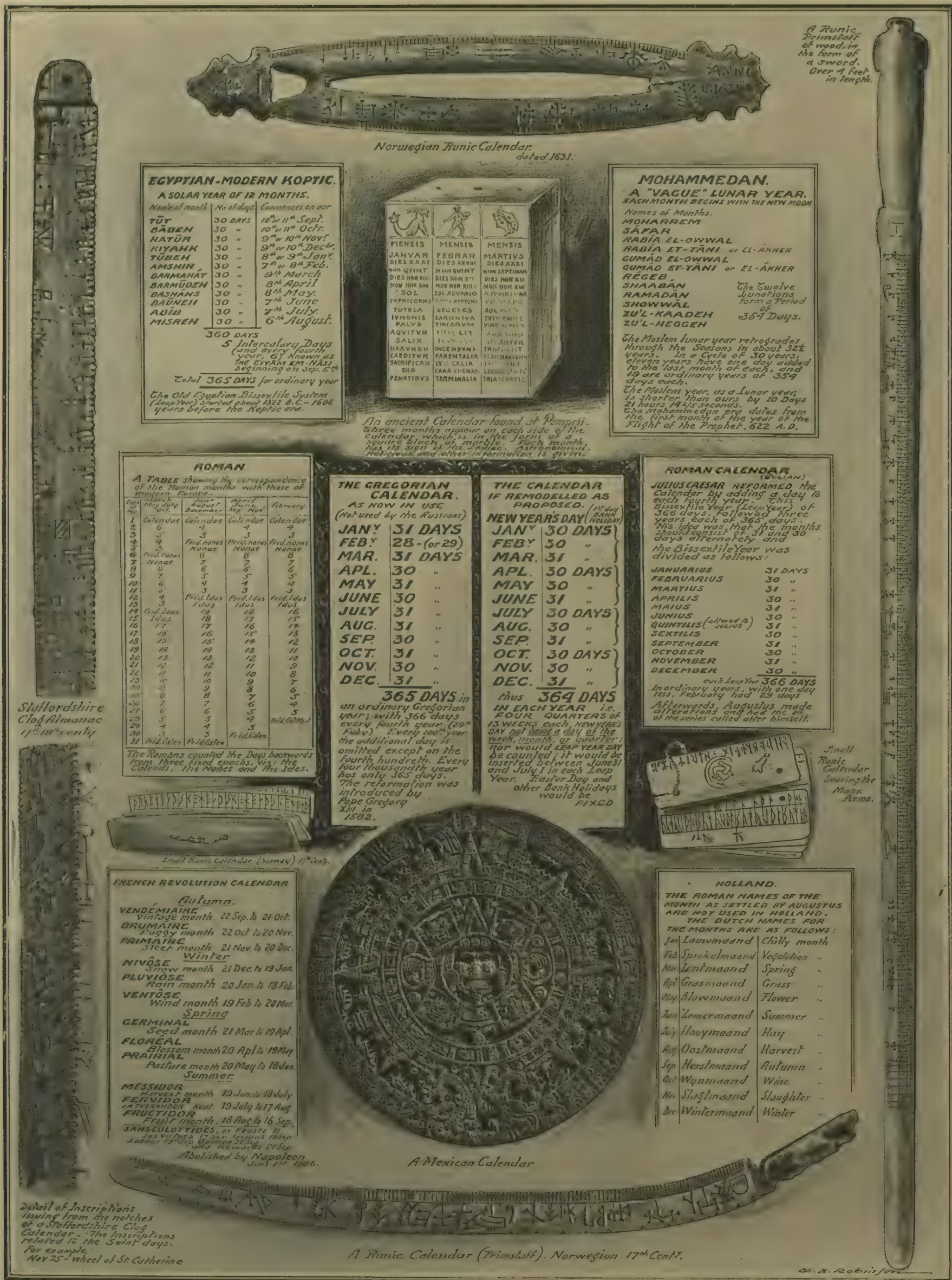
4. A THIRD-PRIZE DESIGN; BY PROFESSOR RIEMERSCHMID, THE PAINTER, OF MUNICH.

5. A SECOND-PRIZE DESIGN; BY HERR FISCHER, THE ARCHITECT, AND HERR KNIEBE, THE SCULPTOR, OF DÜSSELDORF.

We give here the prize designs for the projected National German Memorial to Prince Otto von Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, which, it is proposed, shall be set up on the Elisenhöhe, near Bingerbrück. As will be seen, the ideas of sculptors and architects are on a colossal scale. Whether the resulting memorial will be more enduring than the name of Bismarck may be doubted, however finely and however securely it be set up.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY JULIUS SÖHN.]

## A 364-DAY YEAR? THE PROPOSED REFORMATION OF THE CALENDAR.

DRAWINGS BY W. B. ROBINSON.



SHALL NEW YEAR'S DAY NO LONGER COUNT? THE SUGGESTED CALENDAR; THAT NOW IN USE IN THIS COUNTRY; AND SOME OTHERS.

The British Government have been invited by the Swiss Government to take part in an International Diplomatic Conference on the subject of fixing Easter and generally remodelling the calendar. Meantime, there is, before the House of Commons a Calendar Reform Bill brought in by Mr. Robert Pearce, of Daylight Saving Bill fame. This proposes that each year shall have 364 days, and shall be divided into four equal parts; that New

Year's Day shall be a Bank Holiday and not counted; and that in Leap Year the odd day shall not be counted, and shall be inserted between June 31 and July 1. Thus Easter and other Bank Holidays would occur on fixed dates: beginning in 1912, April 14 would always be Easter Sunday; Christmas Day would always fall on a Monday, and so on. The Bill is supported by Sir William Bull, Sir Albert Spicer, Sir Henry Dalziel, and Mr. Robert Harecourt,

## THE ALL-BIG-GUN SHIP: THE NEWEST FORM OF "DREADNOUGHT."

DRAWN BY CHARLES J. DE LACY.



## DESIGNED TO FIRE A BROADSIDE OF TEN 13.5-IN. GUNS: THE "MONARCH," OUR LATEST IMPROVED "DREADNOUGHT."

Our Artist writes: "Only a few years ago, the naval constructors were all for end-on fire in battle-ships and cruisers; the greater the number of guns to fire straight ahead and astern the better. Further, alone amongst the great nations, we stood out against the superimposition of gun-turrets. Now our views have changed. In the newest design, four guns only can fire straight ahead and astern. The one idea at the moment is broadside fire, and the latest vessels can fire a salvo of ten 13.5-in. guns on either broadside. Thus they are classed as the all-big-gun ships. The reduction of the military masts to one carries out the common-sense idea that there should be as little as possible on the vessel to create 'wreckage.' For the same reason, the superstructure is pruned down as much as possible, that every scrap of unnecessary gear may be done away with. The boats are housed in shelter-screens, as the

blast of the modern guns would shatter them if they were unprotected. The United States Navy embodied all these systems some years ago, and the nearest approach to our latest design is, perhaps, the 'Delaware' (1907), on which all the big guns are on the centre line. It should be remarked that there are naval experts and constructors who say that we shall be glad to go back to our powerful end-on fire and a larger secondary battery. It is obvious, however, that such questions will only be settled in war." The "Monarch" is the largest war-ship ever built on the Tyne. She has a displacement of 22,500 tons, and is of 27,000 horse-power. Her length is 545 feet; her beam, 88.5 feet. The 13.5-in. gun throws a 1250-lb. projectile. The 12-in. gun throws an 850-lb. projectile. The launch of the "Monarch" took place on Thursday of last week.

## AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



MR. ERSKINE CHILDERS,

Who has written a Book of military interest, "German Influence on British Cavalry," announced by Mr. Edward Arnold.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

## ANDREW LANG ON MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE'S "RACHEL."

SOMEONE asked me, years ago, to write a book on "The Love Affairs of Mary Stuart." I replied, very briefly, that her Majesty had no love affairs—in the plural. Nobody can know whether my reading of her history was right or wrong; and, of course, all depends on what you mean by "love affairs," and on the evidence, which is extremely vague and disputable.

I could find it in my heart to wish that Mr. Francis Gribble would employ his powers on some other subject than the love affairs of Madame de Staël, George Sand, Rousseau, Châteaubriand, the French Romanticists, Byron, and now Rachel, the famous actress. Even if one wanted to know the truth about such affairs (for which

"love" is hardly the right term) one cannot know the truth. All is gossip, scandal, and contradictory statements by the lovers, when they choose, as they often have done, to brag, and defame, and recriminate. When Wickham behaved ill to Miss Elizabeth Bennett, in "Pride and Prejudice," she said that she found she had never known the pure and gentle passion of love, because she wished him no harm in the world.

These other lovers, mainly French, were not like Emma. They scratched at each other with tongue and pen; and what they said, and what their friends and enemies in the world and in the Press chose

to say, was

not evidence. Mr. Gribble publishes very unmanly and odious things written by Alexandre Dumas to and about Rachel. It does not become the historian to complain that he destroys my illusions. I had thought the creator of *Forthos and d'Artagnan* a good fellow. So he was, I still believe, in his heart. But the traditions and ethics of the stage and of journalism corrupted him on this occasion.

Like Sterne's Recording Angel, I drop a tear on the page, and hope that R. L. Stevenson never heard of the deplorable incidents.

Whether it is necessary for Mr. Gribble to hold up the awful example of Rachel to the inmates of "the Manse and the Rectory," and to warn the daughters of the Manse and the Rectory against the *égarements* of



AN AROMATIC NOSE AGAINST PLAGUE: THE COSTUME WORN BY DOCTORS AND VISITORS AT MARSEILLES IN 1720.

The whole costume, which was worn by doctors and others who visited plague victims during the outbreak at Marseilles in 1720, was made of the finest Levantine leather. The eye-holes were closed by crystal lenses, and the long nose was filled with aromatic gums, etc.

## THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE: STRANGE RECORDS FROM OLD PRINTS AND SCULPTURE.



THE NAME OF PARACELSUS USED TO CHARM AWAY THE PLAGUE: AN AMULET PRESERVED AT LYONS.

The amulet, which was worn in plague time, bears the inscription "Senexton Paracelsi contra pestem." Paracelsus was a famous Swiss physician, who lived about 1490 to 1541.



ARMED WITH A STICK FOR FEELING THE PULSE WITHOUT PERSONAL CONTACT: A GERMAN PLAGUE-DOCTOR OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The illustration is reproduced from a German handbill of the eighteenth century, the costume in its main features being similar to that of the Swiss plague-doctor's dress at the top of the page. The stick held in the right hand was used for feeling the pulse without coming in contact with the patient.



MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY,

Whose Irish Reminiscences, after appearing serially in an Irish paper, will shortly be published in book form.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Rachel, I am not learned enough to say. But not many of that large percentage of daughters of the clergy who follow the art of acting are apt to be placed in Rachel's position. The daughter of a Semitic pedlar, she had a rather greedy and shady family circle; and she had eminent stockbrokers, poets, princes, men of genius, and so forth on their knees at her feet. These things do not happen to every lady brought up on the Shorter Catechism, or that of the Anglican Church, who acts, and who acts well.

Mr. Gribble has not yet, I think, written a book about The Love Affairs of Mrs. Siddons, who was a Murray of Broughton, and, I understand, a great actress, a beautiful woman, and unimpeachably respectable. Or does Mr. Gribble possess proof that there is any scandal about Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Walter Scott? Rachel appears to have enjoyed no more education than Pen's flame in the novel, a most lovely and respectable lady, the Fotheringay. But before Rachel was nineteen she was in a position that enabled her to ask Alfred de Musset to write a play for her—the compliment which these enchantresses habitually pay to literary gentlemen—and they do not accept the play. Was she very beautiful? The

portraits do not encourage that opinion. But, thirty years ago, I chanced to meet another *belle dame sans taches*, as famous as Rachel, off the stage. A less enchanting person you could not behold. Also I remember a British enchantress—there was no scandal about the

Queen Elizabeth—and she was far more beautiful off the stage than on it.

These great poets and critics and princes and stockbrokers seem to have fallen in love, like schoolboys, with the beauty of the stage, of the footlights, the make-up. The stage bores me: actors and actresses, when performing, have always appeared to me as a sort of illusive phantasms: not as objects of adoration.

Rachel, at all events, had genius. Charlotte Brontë saw her, and said so; and Charlotte was a daughter of the rectory, or vicarage. It is her genius, and nothing else, that counts, and that inspired Matthew Arnold's poem, which, I think, Mr. Gribble does not quote. It is the genius that counts, not the tattle, not the foibles, or the vices of the man or woman of genius.



PLAGUE SYMPTOMS RECORDED IN STATUARY: ST. ROCH SHOWING THE INCISION IN A PLAGUE-BOIL.

St. Roch, a French Franciscan monk, was born about 1295, and died in 1327. He went to Italy during a plague epidemic and tended the sick. The legend is that, before his death, he obtained from God the favour that all plague-stricken persons invoking him should be healed.



THE PATRON SAINT OF THE PLAGUE-STRICKEN: A STATUE OF ST. ROCH, SHOWING A PLAGUE BOIL.

At the Council of Constance, in 1414, when that city was visited by the plague, the efficacy of St. Roch's intercession was said to have been "most manifestly" experienced. He is commemorated, chiefly in Italy and France, as the patron of the plague-stricken. His remains were moved in 1295 to Venice.

## PLAGUE HEROES: DOCTORS AND COOLIES IN PEST-RIDDEN MANCHURIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FREDRICK MOORE.



1. IN THEIR RAILWAY-CARRIAGE OFFICE: DR. J. M. STENHOUSE (STANDING ON LEFT); DR. WU LIEN DE (SITTING ON LEFT); AND DR. W. H. G. ASPLAND (SITTING ON RIGHT).
3. CHINESE, WHO, UNMUFFLED, HAVE ATTENDED 1600 PLAGUE VICTIMS AND HAVE NOT BEEN AFFECTED: AN OLD DOCTOR AND HIS ASSISTANT.
6. OF THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PLAGUE AREA: DOCTORS ASPLAND AND STENHOUSE, WHO HAVE BEEN WORKING WITH DR. WU LIEN DE TO STAMP OUT THE PLAGUE IN FUCHIADEN.

The greatest credit is due to the British and other doctors at Harbin, for without their aid Dr. Wu Lien De, the able Chinese (a graduate of Cambridge) in charge, could not have accomplished the big task he had in hand. Some notes should be added to the descriptions under our photographs. (1) The doctors' railway-carriage office on the Trans-Siberian Railway is drawn out into the open country nightly, and brought back to the pest-infected town each morning. (2) Many coolies, despite frequent disinfection, special clothes and mufflers, have died at their work, yet the Anti-Plague Bureau have never been at a loss for workmen, who

2. FACING DEATH FOR A FEW PENCE A DAY: COOLIES WITH THE LITTER IN WHICH THEY HAVE CARRIED HUNDREDS OF THOSE DEAD OR DYING OF THE DREADED PLAGUE.
4. WORKERS OF THE TRAINS LOADED WITH "CONTACTS" AND DOCTORS: A RUSSIAN TRAIN CREW WHICH HAS DONE MOST DANGEROUS WORK.
5. EXAMINING PLAGUE BACILLI THROUGH A MICROSCOPE: DR. W. H. G. ASPLAND, WHO VOLUNTEERED FROM PEKING, WORKING AT FUCHIADEN.
7. IN CHARGE OF THE CHINESE ANTI-PLAGUE CAMPAIGN: DR. WU LIEN DE AND SOME BRITISH AND CHINESE ASSISTANTS, AT THE CREMATION-GROUND FOR PLAGUE VICTIMS OUTSIDE HARBIN.

are paid but a few pence a day. (3) The old Chinese doctor and his assistant attended 1600 plague victims in hospital. The doctor has no knowledge of Western medicine, but persisted in his efforts. His remarkable immunity from infection was the wonder of the doctors, for he went 'unmuffled.' (4) The "contacts," that is to say those who have been in contact with plague victims, are housed in trains, which are drawn out of the town each night. It should be further said that, when the four doctors we have named and Dr. Gibb volunteered for work in Harbin, the plague was claiming at least 200 victims a day; now it is claiming but few.

## ART · MUSIC · &amp;



MISS ADELE RITCHIE.

Known as "the American Marie Tempest," who made her appearance at the Palace on Monday.

Photograph by H. White.

tion of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours is especially notable. On Screen I. are hung three drawings by H.R.H. Princess Louise; Mr. Sargent contributes "Sketching" and "The Garden Wall," drawings full of extraordinary vitality save where one most looks for it—in the countenances of the ladies who figure in both. Mr. Anning Bell sends an impressive drawing for the Gospel of St. Matthew; one, we believe, of a projected series. Mr. D. Y. Cameron and Mr. James Paterson are both seen at full strength; and Mr. H. S. Tuke's inimitable ships are, as ever, delightful.

The contributors to the Royal Institute's 102nd exhibition attain to so uniform a method of work that it is difficult to point to particular excellence. It is as if for fifty years they had striven to reach a certain average of accomplishment unhindered by shifting standards and altered ambitions. Notable are Mr. Frank Dean's "The Piano," Mr. Haité's "Sun and Sea," Mr. Tatton Winter's "Awakening Life," M. Pierre Dumenil's "Interior of the Martorana, Palermo," Mr. Manning's "The Leaders," Mr. Dudley Hardy's "Landing Fish on a French Quay," and Mr. Norman Wilkinson's "Inshore Breakers."



"LADY PATRICIA" AT THE HAYMARKET: MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL AS LADY PATRICIA COSWAY AND MR. ARTHUR WONTNER AS HER HUSBAND, MICHAEL COSWAY.

The Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water Colours makes a very quiet descent upon Bond Street. Of the drawings now filling the galleries of the Fine Art Society a few may be specially mentioned. Mr. James MacMaster's "Evening—St. Monance," Mr. Ewan Geddes' "Dunes of Gullane," Mr. J. H. Lorimer's "Cross of Provins," and Miss Margaret Mackintosh's "The Sleeper." A much wittier touch belongs to the Australian, Mr. Mortimer Menpes, of whose water-colours a particularly interesting Venetian group is on view in the same building.

The exhibition of M. Mari Bauer's water-colours and etchings at Obach's Gallery reminds one that Mr. Brangwyn is not the only artist fit for a coronation. Both men glory in height; walls become mountains under the magic of their pencils. At the gallery of Mr. Van Wisse-lingh, who, by the way, first afforded Bauer the invaluable opportunity of travel in the East, some admirable French paintings are now to be seen. The advent of Millet's "L'Église de Chailly" will be to some people a pleasure as keen as the passing show of "The Mill" in Trafalgar Square. It is a fine example of the thin,



THE MONA LISA, WHILE HER PORTRAIT WAS BEING PAINTED BY LEONARDO DA VINCI.

## ART NOTES.

IN many ways the 156th Exhibition

austere colouring found in none of the master's works already in the national collections in this country.

"Post-Impression Paintings" is the uneasy title given to Mr. Phelan Gibb's still less easy exhibition at the Baillie Gallery in Bruton Street. Many of the pictures



Photo. Corbett.

APPROVED BY THE KING'S ARMOURER: MISS ELLALINE TERRISS AS JOAN OF ARC.

Miss Ellaline Terriss is appearing at the Coliseum in a sketch containing eight tableaux illustrating the life of Joan of Arc. It is written by Mr. Henry Hamilton, with music by Mr. Frank Tours, and is produced by Mr. Seymour Hicks. The King's Armourer, Mr. Guy Laking, has assisted in securing historical accuracy in the costumes and setting.

will confirm the belief, held here and there, that the Grafton Gallery episode was all a joke. Mr. Gibb takes the movement seriously, one must suppose, but it has an unfortunate way of breaking out into a dreadful humour in his hands—a sort of laughing sickness that he is powerless to dispel. Too often his drawings remind one, not of Gauguin or Van Gogh, but of Gauguin and Van Gogh as they appeared to Chelsea mimics; too often they seem to follow the lines of a caricature by Max Beerbohm rather than of a study by Matisse. In



THE REVIVAL OF IBSEN'S "THE MASTER BUILDER" AT THE LITTLE THEATRE: MISS LILLAH MCCARTHY AS HILDA WANGEL AND MR. NORMAN MCKINNEL AS HALVARD SOLNESS.

another room are shown paintings on silk by Miss Wakana Utagawa, a descendant both of Toyokuni and Kunisada; and in a third room are Mr. Frank Waring's pretty water-colours.

## PLAYHOUSES

"PASSERS-BY,"  
AT  
WYNDHAM'S.

NOT since he surprised us all with "The Tyranny of Tears" has Mr. Haddon Chambers so convincingly made good his claim to be among the dramatists who "count" as in his odd and engaging play, "Passers-By." Brightness of wit, range of fancy, a sure sense of the theatre, effectiveness in character-drawing—these qualities he has always shown; but in his new comedy—during two acts at least—we get something more, something out of the ordinary. There is a freshness and an unconventionality about its opening scenes which put its audience in a good humour immediately. The play starts quaintly with the spectacle of a wealthy young bachelor arriving home to find his valet fêting a cabman at his expense, and taking the joke so well that he insists on another street-waif being called in to share the entertainment. The conflict of views when this quaint party begins to talk—as between the cabman and wastrel on the one side, and the correct serving-man on the other—makes very good fun. Then another "passer-by" is introduced, a woman who has taken shelter from the fog in the doorway. And here Mr. Haddon Chambers' "long arm of coincidence" is characteristically strained, for this visitor proves to be a governess whom the hero had loved too well in former days when she was in his half-sister's

## THE · DRAMA ·



MISS BETTY CALLISH.

In Miss Lily Elsie's part of Franzi, in "A Waltz Dream" at Daly's Theatre, in which she has made a great success.

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield.



MR. RUDOLF BESIER'S NEW PLAY, "LADY PATRICIA," AT THE HAYMARKET: MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL AS LADY PATRICIA COSWAY AND MR. ERIC LEWIS AS DEAN LESLEY.

employment. A child had been born as a result of the entanglement, and of its existence, as of the whereabouts of the governess, Peter Waverton had been entirely ignorant. Now he is confronted with a dilemma, for he is engaged to a charming young girl, and to both women he seems bound in honour. The conclusion is, of course, obvious, but the playwright has to make his ingénue rather too airily unsentimental in order to wriggle out of his self-created difficulty. As the hero Mr. Gerald Du Maurier has some awkward fences to climb, but he manages them with supreme naturalness and tact; while Miss Nina Sevensing, in the part of Peter's fiancée, preserves a pretty air of frankness, which enables her to carry through successfully the rather unconvincing scene between the two women. Excellent, too, are the performances of Mr. Shelton and Mr. Heggie as the cabman and the loafer, so pleasingly contrasted with the mixture of deference and familiarity Mr. Gayer Mackay lends to the valet. But the heaviest calls are made, in the way of acting, on Miss Irene Vanbrugh, who pictures the distress and pride of the wronged governess with a sincerity that is refreshingly unstaged and a self-restraint which adds greatly to the pathos of the story.

# THE KING'S NEW PORTRAIT: THE PAINTING BY M. GEORGES SCOTT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BRANGER.



## AN "ENTENTE CORDIALE" PICTURE FOR THE SALON: "KING GEORGE V.": AND THE PAINTER.

Some two months ago, M. Georges Scott, the well-known artist, was presented to the King and received his Majesty's permission to paint his portrait for the Salon, the King graciously agreeing to give a final sitting at a later date, at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty is shown on his favourite horse, Kildare. Behind him are his standard-bearer, and Field-Marshal Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener.

## LYDDITE AGAINST A NATURAL TARGET OFF THE IRISH COAST: REMARKABLE PRACTICE BY SUPER-"DREADNOUGHTS."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. M. PADDAY.



WITH A ROCK AS ENEMY: ALL-BIG-GUN BRITISH WAR-SHIPS FIRING BROADSIDES.

As we remark under our drawing of the "Monarch," the one idea at the moment is broadside fire, and the newest British war-vessels can fire ten 13.5 guns at a time on either broadside. This picture shows super-"Dreadnoughts" firing broadsides of lyddite at a rock off the west coast of Ireland, which was made to act as target. In this particular instance the big guns in pairs were not fired together, but the rights and the lefts alternately. Not a man is seen

on deck during the firing. Lyddite has been known to chemists, as picric acid, since 1771, and for over a century was used for dyeing silk and wool. Its destructive possibilities became only too evident when a shed containing some of the compound blew up during a warehouse fire in Lancashire. Experiments were then made at Woolwich: a method of utilising the acid in shells was devised; and the first firing took place at Lydd, which gave the shells their name.

## THE "FLYING MACHINE" UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C. N.



WATCHED BY AN AIRMAN IN FLIGHT: THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CREWS JUST AFTER THE FINISH OF THE RACE:  
WITH A FLYING MAN IN THE AIR ABOVE THEM.

This year's Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race, rowed last Saturday, was memorable from the fact that Oxford, the winners, beat the record in the time taken to cover the course, namely, 18 minutes 29 seconds. This was 18 seconds faster than the previous best time, 18 minutes 47 seconds, which was accomplished by Cambridge in 1900 and by Oxford in 1893. The speed of last Saturday's race was due in some measure to the exceptional strength of the tide. The start was made at 2.35 Oxford went ahead almost from the first, and

maintained their lead, with some variations of its length, throughout the race. The Oxford crew proved themselves both faster than their opponents and also better stayers. Cambridge made a valiant spurt at the end, and gained quite considerably in the last half-mile, but their efforts were vain, and Oxford won by two-and-three-quarter lengths. The Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince Albert, followed the race, with the coaches, in the bows of the launch "Hibernia." A novel feature of the day was the presence of a number of aeroplanes over the course.

## AS INTERESTED IN THE SIX AS IN THE EIGHTS: WATCHING THE AIRMEN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



THEIR EYES FIXED ON THE CRAFT IN THE SKIES: THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE CROWD GAZING AT THE FLYING-MEN ABOVE THE COURSE.

The University Boat-Race of the other day was made noteworthy, not only by the record time in which the Oxford crew finished, but by the fact that no fewer than six airmen flew over the course, one of them with a passenger. The crowd, it need scarcely be said, were as interested in the doings of the aeroplanes as they were in the doings of the Eights. Five of the airmen came from Hendon; the other, on a Bristol biplane, from Brooklands.

# SWEEPING THE GROUND WITH A WIRE CORD, FOR HARE-HUNTERS: STRANGE SPORT IN THE ARGENTINE.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 8, 1911.—512



"BEATERS" AND SHOTS AT WORK: MOUNTED PEONS DRAWING A WIRE LINE ACROSS THE GROUND TO START HARES FROM THEIR FORMS FOR THE SPORTSMEN.

To each mounted peon is attached one end of a wire cord. The other end of this is attached to a peon riding parallel with him at a distance of about 100 yards. The cord is dragged along the ground by the men, who ride in advance of the shots. Thus the ground is "swept" with the cord and hares are started from their forms. Needless to say, as a rule the hare does not wait for the

very close approach of the wire, but bolts before it is near him. The guns follow the cord and shoot across it. Obviously, the mounted peons must keep well in line: if they do not they stand a good chance of getting shot. Hares were imported into the Argentine some fifty years ago, by German colonists, and have become a pest.

# TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA—TO BEAR A SADDLE: HORSE-TRAINING IN THE ARGENTINE.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT.



AFTER THE BANDAGE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM ITS EYES AND THE CORDS HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM ITS LEGS: A YOUNG HORSE BEING ACCUSTOMED TO HARNESS.

The Argentine peon's method of accustoming a young horse to the saddle differs greatly from European methods. The beast is dragged to the training-place with the aid of a lasso. There its legs are hobbled, so that it staggers about the ground and falls. Then five or six men tackle it; put on the saddle and put in the bit. Next the horse is raised to its feet, its eyes are bandaged and its front

legs are unhobbled. Finally a peon jumps into the saddle and the hind legs are untied, while a man on either side shouts at the horse and beats it. By this time, it will do anything its rider wishes, for it has come to know fear, and especially fear of man, a new experience which tames it, leaving it docile enough to be ridden by the experienced.

## Science &amp;

## Natural History



DR. ARTHUR SCHUSTER, F.R.S.

Dr. Schuster's scientific survey of "The Progress of Physics from 1875 to 1908," based on Lectures given at Calcutta University, is being published by the Cambridge Press.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

**THE MEASLES EPIDEMIC.**  
A SUGGESTIVE letter from a reader of this page conveys a hint that a subject of great importance might be found for treatment in the shape of the question, "Whence do our epidemic attacks of fevers

arise?" The inquiry, it is stated, has originated from discussions which have taken place regarding the recent and, as I write, still existent outbreak of measles. One must admit that the question thus broached is one of national importance, for epidemics not only cost us large sums of money for treatment and for repression, but debilitate our national life, and entail a certain increase of the common death-rate. The lay mind has been led to regard disease-repression as an accomplished fact of hygienic science. It reads, for example, of cholera being *non est* in Britain, when as late as the 'sixties of last century, it was still with us, and responsible for much illness, misery, and risk of death. It is told that typhoid fever is also in process of being conquered, and that with increased care in disinfection of cases, we shall avoid that pollution of water supplies which is really the main source of the disease. Diphtheria, too, it is assured, can be abolished if we attend more rigidly to cleanliness of drains and surroundings, to isolation of cases and to efficient disinfection of convalescents in whom the germs are apt to linger long. And so, when outbreaks of measles and whooping cough, scarlet fever and smallpox occur, the question is not unnaturally asked, "What can be done to render these epidemics as effete as are those of cholera to-day?"

The consideration of the two sets of cases gives rise to very different conclusions, and primarily teaches us that we are talking of two very different things, or, at least, two very varied sets of diseases. Germ life is not of one kind alone. Microbes show in their habits, modes of development, and distribution wide variations. In this respect they resemble the races of plants whereof, in the main, they are the lowest representatives. Some live in air; others can exist without oxygen at all; others, again, live and breed in sewage and decomposing matter, while a fourth set inhabit the soil. Some demand a preliminary sojourn in the bodies of animals other than those they are destined to attack; the insect is often the first "host," and in man is found the second receiver. There is no fixed rule here, for each disease producing germ has its own way of life marked out for it, and so pursues its special mode of living to the end that it may flourish and multiply. These facts account for the differences hygiene demonstrates to us in respect of the modes of attack by microbes, or, in other words, in the manner in which it is possible and usual for infection to take place. As a matter of fact, in some cases the air

bears our microscopic enemies to us, in other cases water or milk or other foods; while contact with disease matter itself, or infection from the soil, may under other circumstances bring about our undoing.

As an example of the procedures which may result in prevention of attack from microbes, we may take the case of cholera and typhoid fever. So long as our water supplies are not allowed to be polluted by the germs of these diseases—derived from the bodies of patients, for no germ

germs which reach us through the atmosphere, air-borne microbes, the case is very different. The world seems to be stocked with the germs of smallpox, scarlet fever, whooping cough, measles, and other fevers, and it is precisely because we do not

know where this reserve stock of microbes is stored that we are unable to trap them, and so to prevent their diffusion with the resulting effects of attack. True, every case breeds its germs by the million, but when there are no epidemics of, say, measles, where, we may ask, do the microbes lie fallow?

Until we can find the place of retirement of our germs, we shall never be able to affect the epidemic outbreaks that now engage public attention. If we only knew it, perhaps the problem is as simple as that which asks where the fly-survivals of the last summer pass the cold months, to emerge in the early warm season and to become the parents of the innumerable broods that pester us year by year. Perchance our smallpox and other germs select some lower forms of life for their season of retirement. Scarlet fever is more than justly suspected to be related to a cow-disease, while cowpox is smallpox in less venomous form; and it may well be that some of our lower neighbours act as intermediary hosts for microbes.

ANDREW WILSON.

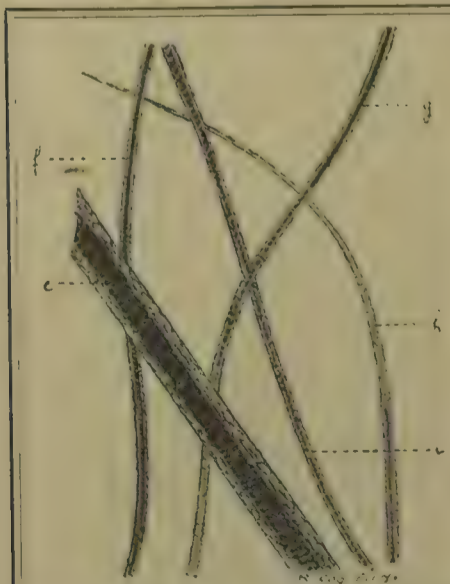
## VALUABLE FUR, OR COMMON?

AS many people are aware, common forms of fur, specially treated, are put on the market under fantastic names, and so made to appear a great deal rarer than they are. The good furrier will, of course, tell the customer what is being bought; the unscrupulous will not. This fact accounts especially for the numerous descriptions of "otter" sold. That the diagrams may be understood, it must be stated that mammals have two kinds of hairs—the coarse, and, under it, the soft. The former is usually long, thick, and stiff; the latter shorter, finer, and soft. In winter the soft hairs predominate; in summer the coarse. Most fur skins are used as they come from the animal—for instance, sable, martin, skunk, and fox; in other cases the skins are "shaved," so that the soft hairs only are retained. This is done, for example, with the sea otter. "Shaving" in the case of the fur seal is done in the following manner: the coarse hairs which cover the short hairs are more deeply rooted than their more valuable companions, so the inner side of the skin is "shaved" until these roots are reached and cut away, leaving the soft hairs alone on the skin. In detecting the valuable fur from the common the microscope is most useful, showing the points of difference in cell formation, medullary canal, or marrow, and so on.

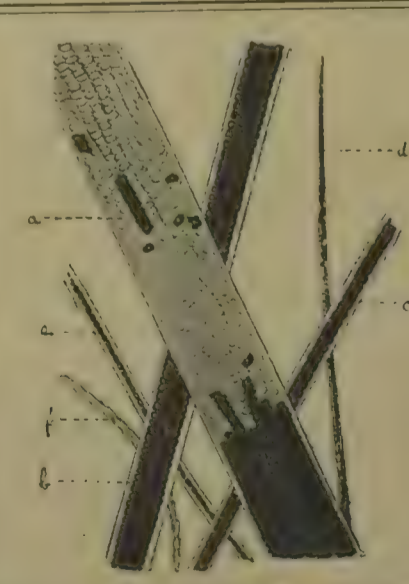


A FINE SPECIMEN: A GIANT ALOE IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. In Africa the leaves of certain species of aloe provide material for bow-strings, hammocks, fishing-lines and ropes. With the Mohammedans the aloe means much. For instance, those who have returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca hang it over their doors, as a sign that they have made the great journey.

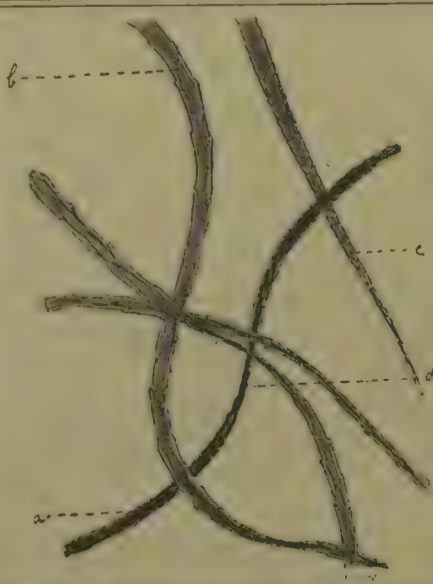
can spring up *de novo*—we run no risk of infection. We render the presence of the germ impossible, and, of course, "no germ, no disease." Hence, improved sanitation, as I recently showed on this page, will abolish both diseases from off the face of the globe. But when we come to the case of



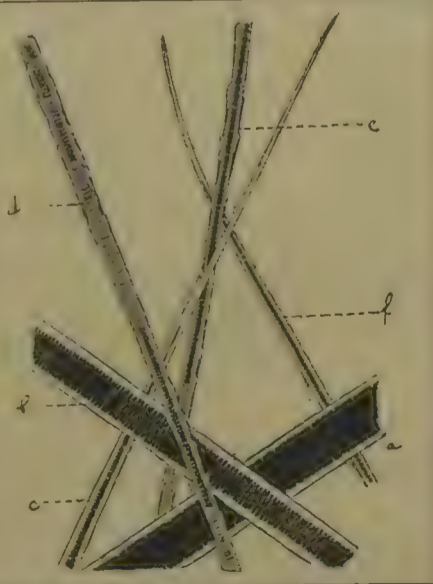
HUDSON OTTER (MUSK RAT)—*e*, BASE OF A COARSE HAIR; *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, SOFT HAIRS VERY UNLIKE THE SOFT HAIRS OF THE "SHAVED" RABBIT WHICH IS SOLD AS COLUMBIAN OTTER, ELECTRIC OTTER, AND SO ON. (IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THESE ILLUSTRATIONS ARE MAGNIFIED 140 TIMES.)



"SHAVED" AND DYED RABBIT—*a*, A COARSE HAIR WHICH HAS LOST PART OF ITS AIRY CONTENTS; *b*, A MUCH FINER COARSE HAIR WITH SQUARE-SHAPED VESICLES; *c*, PART OF THE COARSE HAIR NEAREST TO THE ROOT; *d*, END OF A COARSE HAIR; *e*, *f*, SOFT HAIRS. (MAGNIFIED 140 TIMES.)



SEA OTTER.—*c*, THE BEGINNING OF THE HAIR; *d*, THE SHORTENING OF THE HAIR; *a*, *b*, SHOWING THAT THERE IS NO MEDULLARY CANAL AND THAT THE SCALES GIVE THE HAIR A THORNY APPEARANCE. (THESE HAVE ALSO BEEN MAGNIFIED 140 TIMES.)

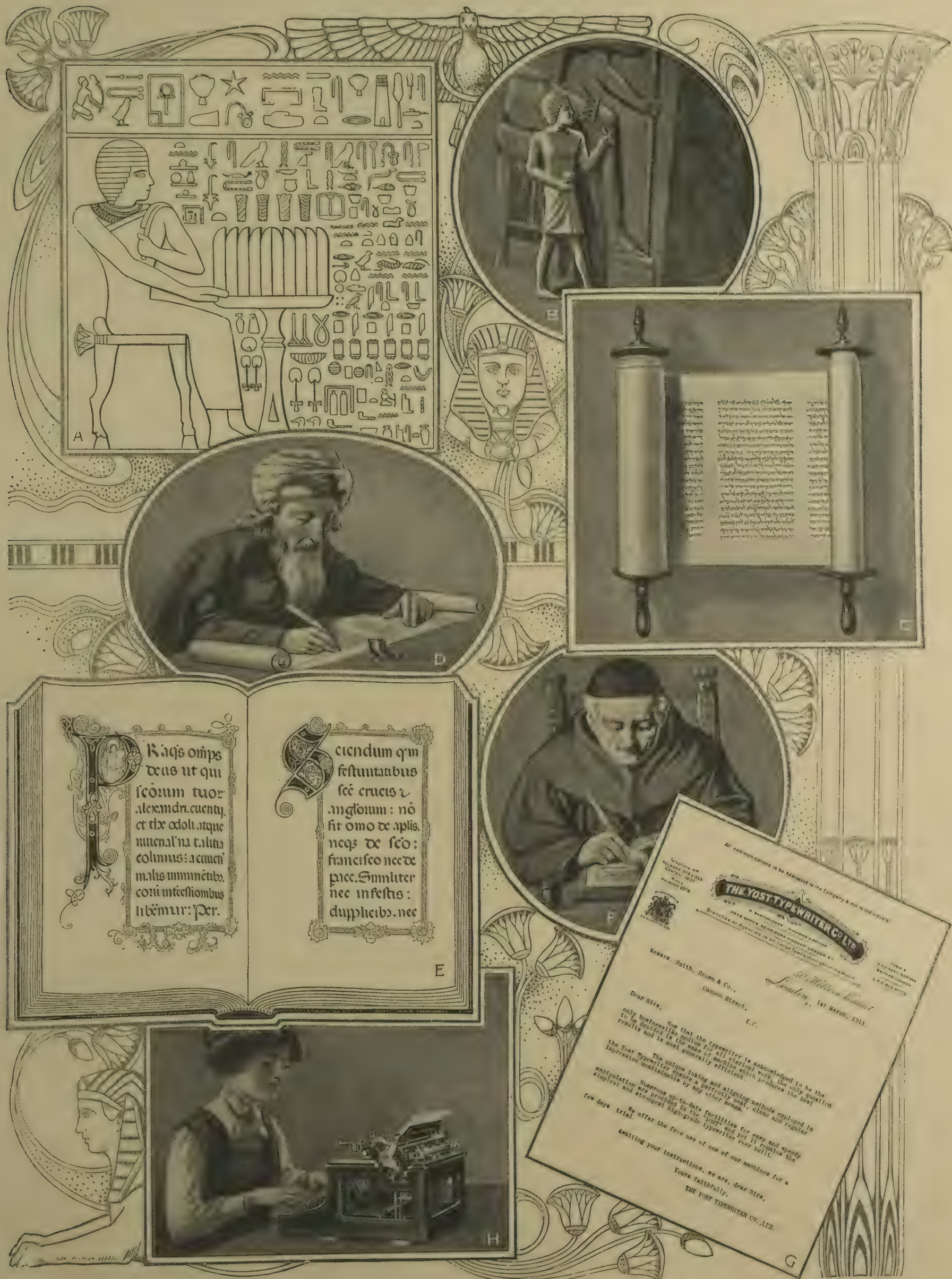


ERMINE—*a*, A COARSE HAIR FULL OF AIR; *b*, A COARSE HAIR FROM WHICH SOME OF THE AIR HAS ESCAPED; *c*, THE END OF A COARSE HAIR; *d*, THE PART OF A COARSE HAIR NEAREST TO THE ROOT; *e*, A SOFT HAIR; *f*, THE POINT OF A SOFT HAIR. (MAGNIFIED 140 TIMES.)

## VALUABLE FUR, OR COMMON? THE MICROSCOPE AS DETECTIVE.

(SEE PARAGRAPH ON THIS PAGE.)

# THE EVOLUTION IN METHODS OF RECORDING THOUGHT



(A) THE WRITING OF 5500 YEARS AGO: INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE IN EARLIEST EGYPTIAN PICTURE CHARACTERS  
 (B) EGYPTIAN "SCRIBE," SHOWING METHOD OF ENGRAVING SAME.  
 (C) ANCIENT HEBREW MANUSCRIPT "BOOK," ANTE-CHRISTIAN ERA.  
 (D) JEWISH SCRIBE PREPARING SAME.

(E) OLD LATIN ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT BOOK (13th CENTURY, A.D.).  
 (F) MONK INSCRIBING SAME.  
 (G) TO-DAY! SPECIMEN OF WORK EXECUTED BY A YÖST TYPEWRITER.  
 (H) MODERN GIRL-TYPIST WORKING A "YÖST."

THE YÖST TYPEWRITER is the embodiment of all the latest improvements in modern high-speed mechanical writing devices, and is unsurpassed by any other writing-machine in the world. Illustrated booklet, giving full particulars, will be forwarded, post free, to any address on receipt of post-card. The YÖST TYPEWRITER CO., LTD., 50, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

## LADIES' PAGE.

ONCE more the great counting of the people is over, and in due course we shall have a detailed report giving a variety of interesting facts about our corporate life. Unfortunately, some popular blunders and fallacies survive all such detailed demonstrations. For instance, there is an apparently ineradicable yet absurdly wrong impression in the public mind that the number of women in the kingdom is enormously in excess of that of men. The proportion stated varies according to the vividness of the speaker's fancy. "There are two—or three—women to every man," is commonly heard; but a respectable penny evening paper once committed itself to the statement that there are actually *seven* women to every man in this country! The truth is that at the last census there were only about six women more than men in every hundred of the population; or, to put the fact in another way, for every thousand couples, men and women, to pair off, there were sixty-two "odd women out." Even this comparatively small disproportion, however, is not the exact truth, for in the census British men who happen to be out of the country temporarily are not included, and these are a large number. Thus the full strength of both the Army and Navy at the moment on foreign service is not included; nor are all the men in our mercantile marine; nor commercial men who are travelling to buy or sell in other lands on the fixed day. Allowing for all these, and also bearing in mind that a large number of the women who will seem on the census paper to be supernumeraries are in reality elderly widows who have been mated and are now practically out of the account, and it will be seen that there is really no very considerable real surplus of women over men. In fact, our present scarcity of domestic labour shows that we are by no means *over-womaned*, and that there is work for all who remain single, if only they will accept the class of occupation in which their services are required—namely, home-making labour.

But here is a really outrageous fault on the part of our rulers: they actually insist on having the greater portion of the domestic workers of the land counted amongst the non-workers! It seems that in the London County Council schools there have been classes held (by order) to instruct the elder scholars in the art of filling up the census paper; and that it was quite common for the boys to ask the teachers whether mother's work at home was to be entered as "carrying on an industry at home?" To this question the teachers were instructed to reply, "No—you must only put a dash in the column; your mother will be counted as 'unoccupied'!" So we shall be assured by the census returns that several millions of the most valuable and the hardest-worked toilers of the community are "unoccupied"! A most mischievous untruth, because calculated to belittle and deny women's great services to the community. Distinction and consequence ought, on the contrary, to



A GRACEFUL SPRING GOWN.

The dress is in lavender silk voile, the tunic being edged with narrow ribbon, and laced with cord over oxydised silver buttons. The hat is of black crinoline, with yellow roses.

be given to domestic labour. Who, in fact, works harder, for longer hours, at a greater variety of trades, or to more important and valuable purpose, than does the wife and mother in every family where the income is of modest dimensions? Cook, housemaid, dressmaker, children's nurse, sick nurse, upholstress, washerwoman, gardener, tailoress, and carpenter by turns is the workman's or middle-class man's wife. Working-men who are fair-minded admit that the wife often has a harder and longer day of toil than the husband; yet all such wives, and also all other "female relatives" working in the home, are to be entered in the census as "unoccupied"!

Never have the always amusing and delightful shop-windows of the West End of London been more attractive than during the "All-British" week. Many of the shops gave up one window to some sort of practical demonstration: straw-hat makers, weavers of tweed and of linen, lacemakers, embroiderers, sewing-machinists, potters, and shoemakers were amongst the labourers whom I noticed plying their craft behind the big sheets of plate-glass. But the goods displayed alone were sufficiently impressive. Everything beautiful was seen to be produced by our own clever craftsmen, including the fragile and transparent stuffs with the Frenchiest of names—the Marquisettes, the Ninons, the Voiles—that dominate the dress of the hour. The materials for dress and for furnishing were, indeed, most beautiful. There were superb brocades with gold and silver designs on rich silk grounds, some as much as forty-five shillings the yard. There were lovely soft satins and foulards and glacés and printed silks—nothing more charming could be imagined. The British wool fabrics, tweeds, cloths, and fine flannels are admittedly the finest in the world; some years ago the dyeing was, perhaps, not of the best—there was a lack of softness and of variety of shade—but this is no longer the case, and the great windows full of soft fabrics with that supple draping quality that pure wool finely woven possesses, and with the most perfect taste in tones and exquisite sheen of finish, were a feast of delight to the eye. The principal shopping streets of London were thronged with visitors too; crowds blocked the street in front of every shop-window; and the whole scene was most interesting and pleasing.

Surely within reasonable limits our own public bodies spending our taxes ought to make it a rule to buy British goods? It seems that the London County Council are about to take away their present London contract for pianos, and give it to a German manufacturer! Such a firm as J. B. Cramer, of 124 to 128, Oxford Street; 46, Moorgate Street; 130, High Street, Kensington; and 136, Notting Hill Gate, whose pianofortes are all British made, can compete both for price and excellence with any foreign makers. They have admirable upright pianos, including an "interior player," and their new short or boudoir grands are delightful; while the prices are conspicuously moderate, as intending purchasers will find. FILOMENA.

## OUR TEETH.

It has long been scientifically demonstrated that the teeth are destroyed by chemical and bacterial influences. A whole literature exists, proving beyond all doubt that it is impossible to preserve the teeth without keeping the mouth antiseptically clean and in a healthy condition, that is to say, free from microbes and fermentation processes.

But in spite of all this, the majority of us confine the care of our teeth to brushing them with tooth-powders or tooth-pastes, as if the whole art of keeping the teeth in good condition merely depended on superficially cleansing them from impurities, just as dust is removed from china. The teeth are discoloured, injured, and ultimately brought into peril by something far more serious than dust that can be brushed off—by microbes and processes of fermentation. And it is necessary to combat these processes in the only way in which they can be combated—that is, by antiseptics, which must be liquid antiseptics that will wash the whole mouth.

A single moment's reflection should convince everybody that only the external surface of the teeth can be reached with preparations like tooth-powder or tooth-paste, for our teeth are not so obliging as to decay only in places where we can conveniently reach them with the brush. On the contrary, the mischief mostly begins precisely in those localities which are difficult of access, such as the backs of the molars, in the interstices of the teeth, and other cavities. Thus it is self-evident that in order to protect the teeth from injury, and to keep them sound, it is absolutely indispensable to use an antiseptic fluid which will come in contact with all parts of the mouth and teeth, penetrate hollows, pass between the interstices, enter fissures, antiseptically cleanse the backs of the molars, and in short, be effective everywhere about the mouth and teeth.

This result can be secured with absolute certainty, as eminent men of science have repeatedly demonstrated, by the well-known liquid dentifrice, Odol.

Odol is the first and only preparation for cleansing the mouth and teeth which exercises its antiseptic and refreshing

powers not only during the few moments of application, but continuously for some hours afterwards.

Odol penetrates the interstices of the teeth and the mucous membrane of the mouth, to a certain extent impregnating them, thus securing a safeguard and preservative for the teeth such as no other dentifrice can provide, not even approximately.

Owing to this characteristic, peculiar only to Odol, the whole oral cavity, to its minutest recesses, is completely freed from and protected against all fermenting processes and injurious bacteria.

It follows that everyone who daily and regularly cleanses the mouth and teeth with Odol will practise the most perfect hygiene of the mouth and teeth in accordance with the most recent scientific principles.



# SAVING A NATION'S HAIR.

THE REMARKABLE OBJECT OF A LONDON PROFESSIONAL MAN.

How he is accomplishing it, and how every reader of this paper can benefit.

There is in London at the present moment a man who is devoting the whole of his time, his energies, and almost his every thought to one remarkable object.

For years this man was the honoured specialist of several of the leading Courts of Europe, his special work being that of preserving the natural crowns which subject and King alike should wear.

And so unprecedented was the success he achieved in this capacity that now he aspires to no less an object than that of restoring to the entire British race, by means which he alone has devised and perfected, that wealth of beautiful hair for which formerly they were so justly celebrated.

That this object can be attained he is firmly convinced.

Already nearly a million people have benefited by his wonderful treatment, and still he invites others to come forward and test his method for themselves—entirely free of cost—that they too may benefit in like manner and in like degree.

You benefit from the first.

And the benefit is cumulative.

What is the method, and what are the means employed?

The treatment consists of a simple, yet marvellously effective system of hair-culture, devised by Mr. Edwards, the great Hair Specialist, and founded on the truest scientific principles.

## THE SIMPLE METHOD.

By means of an exquisitely perfumed, dandruff-dissolving Shampoo, called by Mr. Edwards (the inventor) "Cremex," all scurf is dissolved and cleared away, leaving the scalp soft and pliable and the pores of the cuticle quite free. This "Cremex" treatment makes it

possible for the hair to grow. NOTE: A supply of "Cremex" is given free to every reader. See coupon below.

## IT MAKES THE HAIR ROOTS HUNGRY.

The second part of the treatment consists of an equally simple, equally effective system of scalp massage, devised

by Mr. Edwards, and called by him "Harlene Hair Drill."

So simple is this "Harlene Hair Drill" that anyone can learn in a moment, from the book which Mr. Edwards offers free, how to do it; and the practice of "Harlene Hair Drill" only takes up two minutes of your time daily.

The effect of "Harlene Hair Drill" is to stimulate the hair follicles and rouse them out of the dormant state—for they are not dead—into which they have been allowed to sink.

The hair roots begin to revive under the "Harlene Hair Drill" treatment. Those long-closed factories of the scalp, where the hair is made, begin to resume work. This makes it possible for the hair to grow.

And with the renewal of activity in the hair factories there is a demand for raw material. In other words, the hair roots become hungry.

"Harlene" supplies the food.

But in practising "Harlene Hair Drill" the hungry hair roots are fed and nourished by the wonderful Edwards' "Harlene," which stimulates them to new activity and makes them hungry.

Every reader can have a supply of "Harlene" quite free. See coupon attached.

## ARE YOU AFRAID OF YOUR MIRROR?

Look at your own reflection in the glass. Does your hair look dull, or faded, or lifeless; or has it

gone even beyond that and acquired a tinge of grey-ness? There is no reason why the evil should continue.

Two minutes' daily practice of "Harlene Hair Drill" will save your hair. Is it not worth that amount of trouble?

## LOOK AT YOUR COMB.

Look again at your comb. What story does it tell? A few hairs are clinging to the teeth. They will not stop at a "few." Next time there will be more, and more, and even more, till the crowning evil of baldness makes its appearance.

Ladies as well as men are often terribly neglectful of their hair. Unheeding the warning signs of Nature, they allow the evil to go on till every dressing brings it out in combfuls. Then the sufferer sighs, gathers up the dead filaments that should be the living glory, and seeks the hairdresser who advertises "Ladies' combings made up."

There is no longer any excuse for such a catastrophe—for it is nothing less.

To every reader of this Journal—men and women alike—Mr. Edwards offers, absolutely free of cost, and without attaching any conditions whatever to the offer:—

A Full Week's Supply of "Harlene Hair Drill" Requisites. The outfit consists of:

One Bottle of Edwards' "Harlene."

One Bottle of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder.

One Book of "Harlene Hair Drill" Instructions.

All you have to do to secure this unprecedented free Gift Outfit is to fill in the coupon given below, and send it, with three penny stamps to cover postage (nothing at all for the valuable goods contained), to Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95 and 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

In case you wish further supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremex," you can obtain the former in 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. bottles, and the latter at 1s. for a box of six packages, from all leading chemists and stores in the United Kingdom, or direct (by sending P.O.) from the Edwards' Harlene Co., 95 and 96, High Holborn, W.C.

## FREE OUTFIT COUPON.

Three valuable Growth-compelling Hair Specialities absolutely Free to all Readers of this Journal.

To Messrs. EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Sirs,—Send me the three Requisites (including instructions) for carrying out a week's at-home trial "Harlene Hair Drill." I enclose 3d. stamps for postage of package to following address in any part of the world.

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"The Illustrated London News," April 8, 1911.

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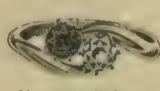
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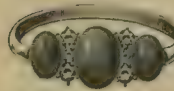
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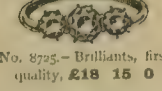
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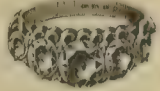
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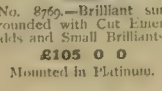
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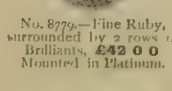
Brilliant, first quality,  
£37 15 0



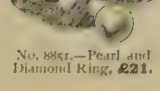
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No. 8769.—Brilliant sur-  
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alds and Small Brilliant,  
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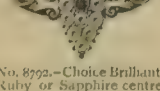
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## MUSIC.

IT is interesting to note the association of music with politics—the political concert is something with which London is unfamiliar, though doubtless it has great potentialities. But the entertainment provided at the Queen's Hall on Saturday night last, when Miss Ethel Smyth was composer-in-chief and part conductor—sharing the baton with Mr. Walter W. Hedgcock, who brought the Crystal Palace Choir to the assistance of the concert-giver—possessed a distinctly political flavour, as the letter of the group of choral songs would imply: "Laggard Dawn" was perhaps intended as an intelligent anticipation of the comments to be made some thirty hours later by ladies who were avoiding the census; "1910," and "The March of the Women," doubtless serve as reminders of doughty deeds done, and to be repeated should occasion arise. Indeed "1910," descriptive of a battlefield, in which Suffragist and Anti-Suffragist, Friendly Man, and Unfriendly Man strive together, is a delightful jest, and recalls the Stanford-Seaman trifle, "Hence, loathed Melody." But, for the fullest possible effect, the concert should have been given twenty-four hours later—music is a splendid stimulus to endeavour.

The standard of the recitals given at our smaller halls seems constantly to improve, and the hold of these performances upon musical London is undoubtedly very strong. On Wednesday of last week that fine pianist, Mr. Leonard Borwick, delighted his supporters at the Æolian Hall; he presented for the first time his own arrangement of Bach's Organ Prelude in E flat, and it was astonishing to find how little of the pure organ quality of the composition was lost by transference to the piano. Such effects cannot be readily analysed, they can only be given by the elect who, having mastered all the technical difficulties of their art, are enabled to apply themselves with all the strength of their great gifts to the most subtle questions of interpretation. Schumann, Schubert, Mendelssohn, and even Chopin, were represented on Mr. Borwick's programme, and in presenting the work of each and all Mr. Borwick proved his mastery and the possession of gifts that come only to those who add to great natural talent a capacity for infinite study.

On the same day, Mr. Theodore Byard gave a remarkable recital at Bechstein's, with the skilled assistance of Mr. Liddle. Mr. Byard ranged from Schumann

to Cyril Scott, and brought a remarkably sympathetic intelligence to bear on all the work selected, while making his selection so various that he seemed to traverse the whole gamut of emotions. As at the Æolian Hall, the audience was not satisfied with a long programme: it demanded and received encores—a little inconsiderately, perhaps, for Mr. Borwick and Mr. Byard had both taxed themselves severely.

At the Albert Hall the Royal Choral Society presented Elgar's "King Olaf" and Sir Frederick Bridge's "Song of the English" last week, giving the venerable "Messiah" and the hardly less venerable "Elijah" a



Photo. Shepstone.

JERUSALEM SUPPLIED WITH WATER FROM THE "SEALED FOUNTAIN" OF THE "SONG OF SOLOMON": THE INAUGURATION ON THE VIADUCT BY THE LOWER POOL OF GIHON.

Ancient Jerusalem obtained water from three reservoirs, called Solomon's Pools, near Bethlehem, where also is a spring, thought to be the "Sealed Fountain" of the "Song of Solomon." Two aqueducts led the water to Jerusalem. In modern times the city has depended on rainfall, but recently the old lower level aqueduct was repaired from the "Sealed Fountain" to Bethlehem, and a pipe laid thence to Jerusalem.



Photo. Shepstone.

GIVING PLACE TO PUMPS DRIVEN BY KEROSENE MOTORS: A PRIMITIVE WATER-WHEEL ON THE PLAIN OF SHARON.

The illustration shows the primitive way of raising water for irrigation and other purposes still in use on the Plain of Sharon, though being rapidly superseded by pumps driven by kerosene motors, which, writes a correspondent, "now mingle their evil odours with the sweet fragrance of the orange blossoms in the gardens of Jaffa."

Individuality is stamped upon the music, it is not difficult to see how far the composer has travelled since it was written. The "Song of the English," brisk and vigorous though the music undoubtedly is, does nothing to emphasise or illustrate the underlying profundity of Kipling's words.

At the City of London School last week, Mr. Landon Ronald conducted his first concert of the Guildhall School of Music Orchestra, and showed unmistakably that he has already done most useful work. There is every reason to believe that he will get what is best from the capable forces he directs.

Mention, however brief, must be made of M. Cortot's recital at the Æolian Hall. With the Philharmonic Society he gave the impression quite recently that he is a pianist of rare attainments, and at his recital he justified all who had thought most highly of him.



Portrait of a Little Girl  
brought up on  
Savory & Moore's Food.

Extract from parent's letter:—"Now, at two years, she still takes it, and likes it better than anything else."


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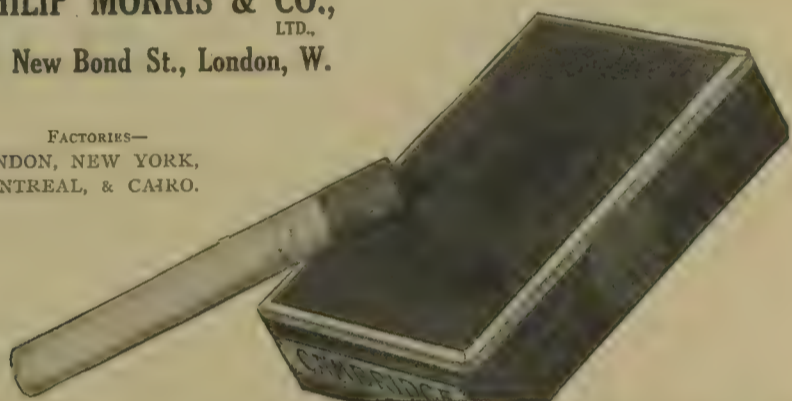
# Philip Morris Cigarettes

¶ By reason of their purity, and the unique perfection of the Turkish tobaccos used in their manufacture, Philip Morris Bond Street Cigarettes have been preferred by smokers of discriminating taste for over fifty years.

The BOND STREET Cigarette in original brown boxes—PRINCES (Oval) in green boxes—MORISCO (imported Egyptian)—may be obtained from all high-class tobacconists or of

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## Now, watch how it's done!

Mellin's Food mixed with fresh cow's milk is a perfect diet for babies from birth. These pictures show how easily Mellin's is prepared:—



**First of all—**

You will require a jug, a glass (graduated for measuring the water and milk), a bottle of fresh milk, a table-spoon for mixing, and a bottle of Mellin's Food.

**—and then**

measure out the Food in teaspoonfuls (as directed), measure the water, mix in the jug, and add the milk, also measured. Be sure to use good, fresh cow's milk.

**—last of all**

pour sufficient of mixed Food for one meal into a Mellin's Feeding Bottle (graduated to show quantity required). Put nipple on the bottle and warm to the right temperature.

**SEND FOR THESE TO-DAY**

A sample bottle of Mellin's Food, sufficient to prove its value, will be forwarded to all sending two penny stamps to cover postage. Invaluable 99-page Handbook for Mothers on 'The Care of Infants' also sent free for two pennystamps. Mention paper and address. SAMPLE DEPT., MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD., PECKHAM, S.E.

# Mellin's Food

## Fry's Pure Concentrated Cocoa

is an unfailing sign of Comfort. After fatigue it refreshes and stimulates, and is just what is required at such times. It is so manufactured that it is easily assimilated into the system, and has received notable commendation from high authorities.

**"Has Won More Awards Than Any Other."**

300 GRANDS PRIX, GOLD MEDALS, &c



# FOOT'S



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Press the button—that's all.

(Patent.)

## ADJUSTABLE REST-CHAIR.

By simply pressing a button the back declines or automatically rises to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button and the back is instantly and securely locked. No other chair does this.

The sides open outwards, affording easy access and exit.

The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations, and can also be used as a footstool. When not in use it slides under the seat.

The Upholstery is exceptionally soft and deep, with spring elastic edges, and supports the entire body in the highest degree of luxurious comfort.

Would not one of these chairs add considerably to the enjoyment of your relaxation and rest?

CATALOGUE C 7 OF ADJUSTABLE CHAIRS FREE.

**171 NEW BOND STREET**  
**LONDON W**

## NEW NOVELS.

**"Lord Bellinger."** The satire of "Lord Bellinger," by Harry Graham (Arnold), is as catholic as it is searching. Its portraiture, both of the first Baron Bellinger, that pillar of the State and the soap-boiling industry, and his son the "backwoods-man," is wholly delightful. The first peer was not what people would call a clever man—that is to say, he was not gifted with any peculiar qualities of intellect calculated to raise him above his fellows. Nevertheless, he attained political eminence, being a man of unfailing urbanity and manners—as Captain Graham describes the process: "Tact, self-control, what is technically known as 'an eye to the main chance,' often lead a man to giddy heights than does the mere possession of . . . quickness of perception, unusual oratorical powers, and a genius for Departmental control. Many an individual with a plausible manner and a general air of suavity and *savoir-faire*, has fought his way to high office, entirely owing to his regard for what are known as the niceties of private life." Lord Bellinger was, in short, a model of *deportment*—to use Captain Graham's own word—propriety, and success accordingly rewarded him. "He would sit in his office in Whitehall for hours at a time, reading the weekly illustrated papers, waiting for his secretaries to bring him the documents to which his signature had to be appended before the business of the Empire could proceed, and he never grudged the valuable time spent on so laborious a task." His history is a book not to be missed.

**"Phrynette and London."** When Phrynette came to London, to the grim decorum of her Aunt Barbara's house in the Cromwell Road, she brought with her youth, charm, and beauty—so we

gather from the context—and an exceedingly sharp pair of eyes. She enjoyed herself thoroughly after the first dolour, and it is quite evident that the people who were fortunate enough to know her enjoyed themselves too. She was often delightfully indiscreet in her brisk pursuit of the English idiom, and her vivacity glows out of the pages of her diary, as duly set forth by Madame Marthe

they come to the last page. It is also one of the books that are at once the reviewer's refreshment and his temptation—books that speak so well for themselves and that have so fresh a personality that it is hard to resist quoting them by the page. We forbear to quote; but we recommend the novel-reader who is in search of wit as well as light entertainment, and who cares to see ourselves as a little impish French maiden may be supposed to see us, to read "Phrynette and London" without delay.

**"Captain Sentimental."** Mr. Edgar Jepson writes a capital short story. He has plenty of humour, a crisp and graphic way with him, and an active imagination. If the public preferred a good collection of short stories to a bad novel we should have no fear of Mr. Jepson not coming into his own with the present volume (Mills and Boon). "The Heroic Polly" is, perhaps, the cleanest cut, the most vigorous, as it is the most thrilling; but the East-End comedy in "The Resurgent Mysteries" is excellent fooling. We heartily recommend "Captain Sentimental."

**"Adventure."** The strenuousness of Mr. Jack London's art has overreached itself. "Adventure" (Nelson) is noisy, and not a little fatiguing. The plain truth is, the wonderful heroine, who is equally adept with her open palm, her revolver, and her tongue, who can cow a boatload of savages with a look, and career about the Solomon Islands as mere man does not dare to do, is a monster. She belongs to the age of heroic legend, and she is an anachronism in the twentieth century. Those, of course, who enjoy hairbreadth 'scapes, cannibals, fevers, and Polynesian perils will find their tastes gratified in "Adventure," which is brimming over with these exciting things; but Mr. Jack London at his best is unhappily absent from its pages.



Photo. W.G.P.

THE LARGEST BATTLE-SHIP EVER LAUNCHED ON THE TYNE: THE LATEST SUPER-"DREADNOUGHT," H.M.S. "MONARCH," AFTER TAKING THE WATER.

The new battle-ship "Monarch," launched last week at Elswick from the yard of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., is the largest that has ever been set afloat on the Tyne. It is noteworthy also that she was launched with her boilers, funnels, and bridges in place. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, wife of the Colonial Secretary. Though no official figures have been published, the "Monarch" is said to have a displacement of about 22,500 tons, or nearly 5000 more than the "Dreadnought." She is 545 feet long, and 88.5 feet in beam, as compared with the "Dreadnought's" 490 feet and 82 feet. The "Monarch" will carry ten 13.5 in. guns, and have a speed of 21 knots and a horse-power of 27,000.

Troly-Curtin. "Phrynette and London" (Grant Richards) is lively and shrewd; and perhaps Phrynette, for all her apparent ingenuousness, is a little perceptive; some of her criticisms sound too mature for her youthful judgment. But she is a joy to meet; and the book is, we think, one that few people will care to put down until

they come to the last page. It is also one of the books that are at once the reviewer's refreshment and his temptation—books that speak so well for themselves and that have so fresh a personality that it is hard to resist quoting them by the page. We forbear to quote; but we recommend the novel-reader who is in search of wit as well as light entertainment, and who cares to see ourselves as a little impish French maiden may be supposed to see us, to read "Phrynette and London" without delay.

ON AN

# AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE

*You can play with the fullest Orchestral effects all the masterpieces of Beethoven, Wagner, Verdi, and other great musicians whenever you feel inclined.*

**I**F you possess an Æolian Orchestrelle, you have in that one single instrument all the instruments of a complete grand Orchestra perfectly combined, so that the whole world of music, orchestral or otherwise, is at your command.

Think what this means. At your own leisure, and as often as you like, you can produce and enjoy any music you please. You can arrange concerts and recitals in your own drawing-room, choosing your own programme from all your favourite pieces and composers. And you play these pieces in your own way; you have absolute control over the music, just as an orchestra is controlled by its musical director and responds to his baton.

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- You play not with your hands but with your brain.
- With the tempo bar and stops you control the artistic rendering of the music, while the notes are sounded pneumatically by means of a music-roll.

You are invited to call at your own convenience at Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, W., and play for yourself on the Æolian Orchestrelle. A copy of Catalogue "5," which gives complete details will be readily forwarded on request.



**The Orchestrelle Co.,**  
**AEOLIAN HALL,**  
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*People of Taste and Refinement*  
will be charmed with the exquisite and delicate fragrance of

## *Royal Vinolia Perfume.*

Ladies will buy it because it represents the highest excellence of the Perfumer's art, exquisitely delicate and lasting.

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**"HOME LIFE IN AMERICA."**

TO have the gift of seeing one's own country in its proper perspective—to be impressed by the advantages it offers for living well, happily and fully, yet to be equally impressed by the drawbacks of its environment—is to be dowered beyond the ordinary. To be able to set down these impressions vividly, picturesquely, and interestingly, is to be still more fortunate. Both these gifts are abundantly displayed by Mrs. Katherine G. Busbey in "Home Life in America," which has just been published by Messrs Methuen. It is full of entertainment. Anecdotes abound on nearly every page—bright anecdotes, pithily told with that curious American freshness which is so fascinating to the average Englishman. Intermingled with these stories are many apposite criticisms, most of them condensed into a sentence, and many of them even into an epigram: as when the author defines America as "really a congress of nations in permanent session"; and, heedful of the enormous number of foreigners who annually pass through its portals seeking a fuller life, says, "Other countries are Meccas of interest to tourists, but the foreigners who come to America come to live." That life has to be lived on a more expensive scale than in Europe is true; still, Mrs. Busbey shows how it is possible for it to be lived even under the most economical conditions, for she itemises the housekeeping bills of families in different grades of financial prosperity in a manner at once complete and illuminating. The economical conditions always have a better financial trend in consequence of the greater opportunities for making money in the New World in contradistinction to those which prevail in the Old. Thus, while the average English working man earns about twenty-four shillings a week, the average American earns at least two pounds; and with more expanding industrial conditions he and his family soon see the possibility of being the happy possessor of three pounds a week, and even four pounds a week. Although the advantages of the life American are duly set forth so that they must interest the American who knows all about it as well as the foreigner who desires to know more, the American Eagle is not allowed to scream throughout the volume. The shortcomings of the American are perceived and set down, and such criticism of foreign countries as is made is eminently sane and just. A characteristic

touch which will possibly offend certain stylists who believe—erroneously—that the American language is the same as the English, is the use of American colloquial phrases which would never pass muster beyond the three-mile limit of American waters. Thus, of the female

Society reporter Mrs. Busbey says: "She goes her round among the people in high social life, having private audiences when she is furnished lists of dinner guests."

At the first motor-race meeting of the year, held at Brooklands the other day, the users of "Shell," as frequently happens, secured the leading places, taking amongst them twelve out of twenty-one prizes. This is an excellent beginning for 1911, and indicates that this popular motor-spirit will maintain its reputation.

That well-known resort of the elect, the Hôtel Dieudonné, in Ryder Street, has added to its attractions by the new extensions of the premises that have recently been opened. The entrance-hall, the lounge, and the new restaurant on the ground floor are all luxuriously furnished and decorated; the restaurant, which is treated in the Regency style, being one of the handsomest rooms of its kind in London. The hotel is sure to be well patronised during the Coronation season.

Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, the famous opticians, have introduced an entirely new departure in prismatic binoculars, called the "Folding Minim." A large binocular being in many cases inconvenient, on account of its weight and bulk, the "Folding Minim" has this great advantage, that when in its case it measures only 6 in. long, 3½ in. wide, and 1 in. thick. The "Folding Minim" is the result of much experiment, labour, and expenditure.

It folds perfectly flat in its case, and takes up as little room in the pocket as a cigar-case. The advantage of such a glass, whether for racing, yachting, mountaineering, sight-seeing, or general tourist purposes, will be plainly evident, and it may also be used for the theatre. The optical system is upon an entirely new principle. Focussing is effected upon the differential screw principle, which gives a very easy motion, and can be worked with one finger. The illumination is very full, and therefore the glass is admirably suited for both bright and dull weather. In short, the glass gives as good a result as a large-size prism binocular in the compass of a "folding" opera glass. It can be carried when other glasses would be impossible, as it can be slipped into the pocket without spoiling the shape of the coat. The price of the "Folding Minim," complete in a morocco leather collapsible case, is £7 10s.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST VESSEL ENTERING THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOCK: THE NEW WHITE STAR LINER "OLYMPIC," AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW GRAVING DOCK, BELFAST. A notable event took place at Belfast last Saturday, when the new Musgrave Graving Dock, the largest in the world, was opened, and received the largest vessel in the world, the new White Star liner "Olympic." Large crowds watched the operation of docking, which occupied forty-seven minutes. It was performed without a hitch, though the "Olympic" is 92 feet 8 inches in beam, and the dock entrance only 3 feet 4 inches wider. The new dock, which is 886 feet long, has taken seven years to construct, and cost about £350,000.

# TRY IT IN YOUR BATH



BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

# SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

## MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.

Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.

Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

Price 1s. per Bottle.

Of all Grocers, Chemists, &c.

SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.



## THE WORLD-FAMED ANGELUS

### GRAND & UPRIGHT PLAYER-PIANOS

As Supplied to His Late Majesty King Edward VII.

When listening to a great Pianist playing some great composition, you are impressed by three things; the musician's perfect command of all the resources of the keyboard, his sympathetic touch, and the individuality he is able to impart to the music. Try to realise how delightful it is to be able to bring such a complete command and individuality to the Piano.

Each of these great gifts is yours when you possess an Angelus—the wonderful control of all the resources of the Piano, the sympathetic touch upon the keys, the note of individuality. They are achieved largely by the marvellous and unique patented Angelus Expression Devices, the **Melodant**, **Phrasing Lever**, and the **Artistyle**, without which the greatest musicians have admitted that a musical rendering of all music is impossible.

The Angelus Player-Pianos comprise Grand and Upright Pianos of the most artistic character, and include the famous **Brinsmead**, the superb **Marshall and Rose**, **Knabe**, **Emerson**, **Winkelmann**, **Squire**, etc. These makes of Pianos have been carefully selected on account of their beauty of tone, perfect touch, and durability.

You are invited to call and hear the Angelus, or write for Illustrated Catalogue No. 2 of the latest models.

**Herbert Marshall & Sons Ltd**  
Angelus Hall, Regent House,  
233, Regent Street, London, W.

"Yes, Madame,—  
Hall's Distemper works wonders."  
And there are reasons of health as well as reasons of beauty, because Hall's Distemper is the greatest protection the householder can have from infectious walls—wallpapers can and do cover a multitude of sins.

## HALL'S DISTEMPER

gives the key-note of refinement in the home, and its beautiful colours, which do not fade with sunlight nor discolour with age, display furniture and pictures to greatest advantage.



"How to Decorate Your Home."

Write to-day for this beautifully-illustrated pamphlet, showing in colours how to artistically decorate every room in the house. Post free from the Sole Manufacturers:

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UPHOLSTERERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. KING GEORGE V.

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TRADE **RIBBON** MARK

### DENTAL CREAM

Your children have what you lacked—a dentifrice as delicious as it is efficient.

*One inch twice a day keeps the teeth from decay.*

"We must look to the mothers to inaugurate preventive measures in the care of children's teeth," says a writer in a well known Dental Journal.

The twice-a-day use of the tooth-brush is essential to good health. Make it easy for young and old by supplying such a pleasant-tasting dentifrice as Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. Its delightful flavor makes its use a treat.

#### **Cleans—Preserves—Polishes**

deliciously and antiseptically. It keeps your mouth in the sweet, clean, non-acid condition that protects you against decay-germs. You are never too old, nor your children too young to begin using this perfect dentifrice.

4 1/2 inches of Cream in trial tube sent for ad. in stamps.  
**COLGATE & CO., British Depot (Dept. L.I.),**  
46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.  
Makers of the famous Cashmere Bouquet Soap. Est. 1806.



## EASTER HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

IN their special Easter programme, the Great Central Company announce that express corridor-trains, equipped with restaurant-cars, will leave Marylebone on Thursday, April 13, at 8.45, 10 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 3.15, 3.20, 4.30, 6.20, 10 p.m., and 12.30 midnight, and special trains will also be run on Good Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday (Bank Holiday). Other attractive features are week-end tickets and frequent day and half-day facilities to the picturesque villages of the Chiltern Hills and the Vale of Aylesbury. Special low fares are announced for walkers and cyclists, available from Marylebone by any train on any day, and from Saturday to Monday. Copies of the holiday programme may be obtained free at Marylebone Station, Great Central town offices and agencies, or by post from Publicity Office, 216, Marylebone Road, N.W.

The exceptional share of sunshine which the South Coast and Isle of Wight enjoy, coupled with the protection from the north winds afforded by the Downs, causes them to be selected at Easter by a large portion of the public. Its proximity to London also makes the South Coast particularly convenient for business people. It is not surprising, therefore, that on referring to the concise little programme issued by the Brighton Company, and sent post free on application to the Superintendent of the Line, L.B. and S.C.R., London Bridge, it is found that complete train and ticket arrangements are made to suit all sections of the public. For holidays abroad, the company's Newhaven and Dieppe route is becoming more popular every year. The route is a very pretty one, particularly through the charming Seine Valley. At Dieppe the Casino will be open for the holidays. A new feature this year will be an excursion to the Riviera (Cannes, Nice, Mentone, etc.) on Thursday, April 13, from Victoria 10 a.m.

Judging by the special Easter issue of Cook's "Traveller's Gazette," there would seem to be no place worth going to, either in the British Islands or on the Continent, to which tickets at special holiday fares are not issued. Prominent features in Messrs. Cook's arrangements are the combined travel and hotel tickets, and the conducted parties to Paris, Brussels, and other parts of the Continent, including even the Riviera, which in April is at its very best. Messrs. Cook's Ludgate Circus office, and the most important of their branch offices in London, will remain open until 9 p.m. each evening from Monday, April 10, to Thursday, April 20. Their chief office will also be opened on Good Friday up to 2 p.m.

Various excursion tickets will be issued to Paris by the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, by a special service, via Folkestone and Calais, also via Folkestone and Boulogne. The Casino at Boulogne will be open from April 13 to 18, inclusive.

Cheap tickets to Brussels by the Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend routes will be issued from April 12 to 17, inclusive, available for fourteen days. Special cheap eight-day return tickets to Amsterdam, The Hague, and other Dutch towns, via Queenborough and Flushing, will be issued from April 12 to 17, inclusive, leaving Victoria and Holborn at 9.42 a.m. Cheap eight-day return tickets to Ostend will be issued from April 12 to 17, inclusive. During the holidays the Continental services will run as usual. The home arrangements are equally complete. Full particulars of the Continental and home excursions, extension of time for certain return tickets, alterations in train services, etc., are given in the special holiday programme and bills.

measles. Other trips will be made to the charming inland and coast holiday centres of Devonshire. The excursions to Birmingham will run by the new and shortest route via Bicester. There are also excursions to Ireland via Fishguard, to the Channel Isles, Brittany, and popular resorts in Somerset, Dorset, Gloucester, the Midlands, Wales, Cheshire, etc. The Holiday Haunts Guide for 1911, with lists of hotels, boarding-houses, and apartments, etc., is now being published, and will be obtainable, at sixpence post free, from Mr. C. Aldington, Superintendent of the Line, Paddington Station, W.

For spending Easter on the Continent, the Great Eastern Railway Company's Hook of Holland route offers many attractions. Corridor vestibuled trains with restaurant-cars run between London and Parkeston Quay, Harwich. From the Hook of Holland, through carriages and restaurant-cars run in the North and South German express trains to Cologne, Bâle, and Berlin. Special tickets at reduced fares will be issued by the Harwich-Antwerp route for Brussels. Tickets dated in advance can be obtained at Liverpool Street. The Danish Royal Mail steamers of the Forende Line, of Copenhagen, will leave Harwich for Esbjerg (West Coast of Denmark) on Wednesday, April 12, and Saturday, April 15, returning Tuesday, April 18, and Wednesday, April 19. The General Steam Navigation Company's steamers will leave Harwich for Hamburg Wednesday, April 12, and Saturday, April 15, returning Wednesday, April 19, and Saturday, April 22.

It is announced by the Great Eastern Railway that, in addition to tourist, fortnightly, and Thursday, Friday or Saturday to Monday or Tuesday tickets to the East Coast and the Norfolk Broads districts (Aldeburgh, Clacton-on-Sea, Cromer, Dovercourt, Felixstowe, Gorleston-on-Sea, Harwich, Hunstanton, Lowestoft, Mundesley-on-Sea, Sheringham, Southwold, Walton-on-Naze, Yarmouth), there will be special excursion bookings on Thursday, April 13, from London (Liverpool Street) and suburban stations to all the principal stations in the Eastern Counties; also, by the Cathedral Route, to the principal stations in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, North Eastern District, and Scotland. The cheap week-end tickets issued from London on Saturday, April 15, will be available for return on April 16, 17, and 18. Tickets (excursion, ordinary, etc.) can be obtained in advance at Liverpool Street Station, at the Great Eastern West End Ticket and Inquiry Office, 12A, Regent Street, and at the company's various City, West End, and other Great Eastern Railway booking-offices.

Those who purpose crossing the Channel will remember that, as already mentioned, the Dieppe Casino will be open during the Easter Holidays, from April 13 to 17 inclusive. Among other attractions, three international football matches will take place, including the final for the Casino Cup on the 15th.



Photo, C. F. L. Clarke.

#### LILLIPUT IN LONDON: THE JAPANESE GARDENS IN BATTERSEA PARK, PRESENTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF TOKIO.

The miniature Japanese gardens in Battersea Park, with their dwarf trees, models of buildings, and diminutive lakes, cliffs, and mountains, only lack a tiny human population to make them a veritable land of Lilliput. These gardens were originally in the Japan-British Exhibition at the White City last year, and at its close were generously presented to Battersea Park by the municipality of Tokio, as a permanent souvenir of the exhibition for Londoners, and an object lesson in Japanese landscape-gardening.

In the G.W.R. excursion programme will be found arrangements made by the Great Western Railway Company for the convenience of those who will travel over this line at Easter. Excursions will be run from Paddington to many favoured resorts in Cornwall, including Newquay, where, it will be remembered, the young Princes recently spent some time recuperating after

## SOUTH EASTERN & CHATHAM RAILWAY.

### EASTER HOLIDAYS

CHEAP TICKETS to the CONTINENT will be issued from certain London Stations, as follows:—

Destination.	Days Valid.	Return Fares.
Paris (via Calais or Boulogne) ...	14	58/4 37/6 30/-
Boulogne .....	3	21/- — 12/6
Do. ....	8	30/- 25/- 17/10
Brussels (via Calais or Boulogne) ...	14	55/1 36/6 24/-
Do. (via Ostend).....	14	45/8 29/10 19/6
Amsterdam (via Flushing) .....	8	37/1 25/6 —
The Hague (via Flushing) .....	8	32/10 22/5 —
Calais.....	3	22/6 — 14/-
Do. ....	8	31/6 26/3 20/6
Ostend .....	8	29/1 20/8 14/-
French Riviera (via Calais) ...	30	192/- 132/- —

WEEK-END TICKETS AVAILABLE BY ANY TRAIN (Mail and Boat Expresses excepted) will be issued from LONDON and certain Suburban Stations to the undermentioned **SEA-SIDE, &c., RESORTS**, on April 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, available for return on or before April 18th, but not on day of issue.

Return Fares.	Return Fares.
1 Cl. 2 Cl. 3 Cl.	1 Cl. 2 Cl. 3 Cl.
Bexhill ..... 14/- 10/6 8/-	Ramsgate ... 16/- 12/- 8/-
Birchington 16/- 12/- 8/-	Rye ..... 16/- 12/- 9/-
Broadstairs 16/- 12/- 8/-	St. Leonards 14/- 10/6 8/-
Canterbury 14/- 10/6 8/-	Sandgate ... 17/6 12/6 9/-
Deal ..... 18/6 12/6 9/-	Sandwich ... 18/6 12/6 9/-
Dover ..... 17/6 12/6 9/-	Tunbridge } 8/6 5/6 4/6
Folkestone... 17/6 12/6 9/-	Wells .....
Hastings..... 14/- 10/6 8/-	Walmer ..... 18/6 12/6 9/-
Herne Bay... 14/- 10/- 7/-	Westgate ... 16/- 12/- 8/-
Hythe ..... 17/6 12/6 9/-	Whitstable } 14/- 10/- 7/-
Littlestone... 16/- 12/- 9/-	Town .....
Margate ..... 16/- 12/- 8/-	Winchelsea 16/- 12/- 9/-

CHEAP DAY and HALF-DAY EXCURSIONS on GOOD FRIDAY, EASTER SUNDAY and EASTER MONDAY from LONDON to certain Sea-Side and Country Stations.

CRYSTAL PALACE (HIGH LEVEL) on EASTER MONDAY. Cheap Return Tickets (including admission) will be issued from London.

For full particulars of Excursions, Alterations in Train Services, &c., see Special Holiday Programme and Bills.

FRANCIS H. DENT, General Manager.

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Designed and Executed. Armorial Bearings Carved on Wood & Stone. Memorial Brass and Tablets. Book Plates in all styles, engraved or by Photo Process from Sketches. Heraldry, English and Foreign. Armorial Shields, Wood or Metal. Researches—Heraldic, Genealogical, Historical, and Antiquarian.

CULLETON, 92, Piccadilly, London.

## Arrest the Time for a glass of WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS

As a pick-me-up, tonic, and digestive, Wolfe's Schnapps is always opportune. Is the most wholesome spirit obtainable. Before meals it gives a zest to the appetite, and sets the digestive functions into healthy activity; exercises a general but entirely beneficial effect upon liver and kidneys. It is superior in every way to ordinary gin

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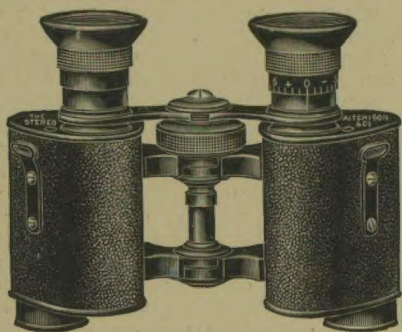
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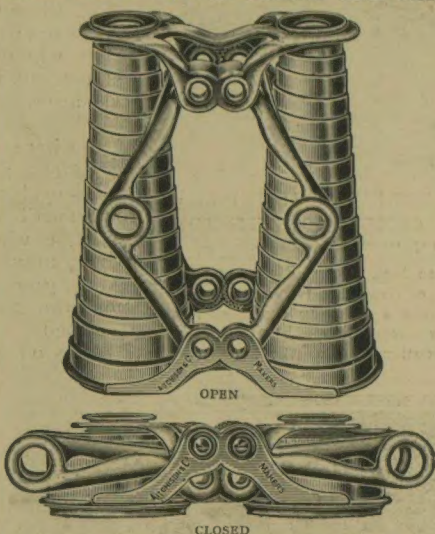


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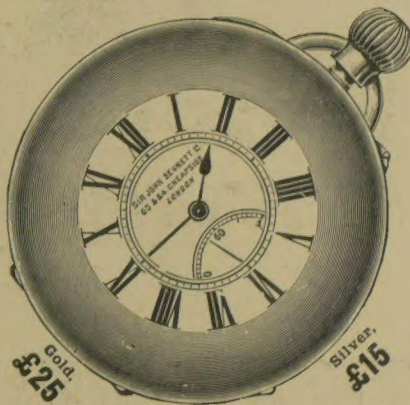
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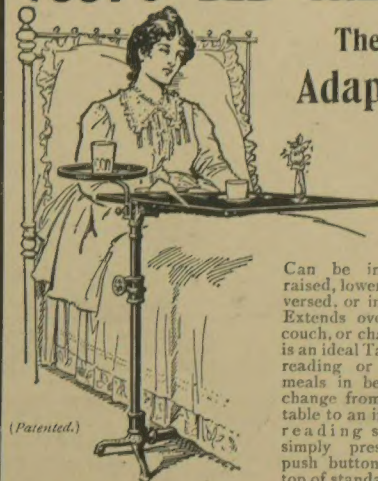
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

CORPORATIONS and other public bodies, like certain County Councils, seem to regard the motorist as a source of revenue, and if not closely watched by the legal sleuth-hounds of our representative bodies, would rush through both Houses of Parliament Bills by certain clauses of which motorists might find themselves mulcted in sorry fashion. The latest body to try this little game is the Harrogate Corporation, who are promoting a Bill in which they seek powers to make an unspecified charge in respect of water used for washing motor-cars and supplied by means of hose-pipes. Luckily, this insidious little clause caught the eye of the watchful folk already alluded to, and the R.A.C., the A.A., the M.U., and the Harrogate Automobile Club set themselves to move against the Bill. The agents for the measure were approached by the legal department of the R.A.C., and they promised to confer with the Council on the matter, and gave an undertaking that if the motoring organisations would not oppose the Bill in the Lords, their right to do so in the Commons should not be prejudiced. The Bill has now been before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, by which the objectionable and oppressive reference has been struck out.

The Royal Automobile Club has done no more valuable work than that undertaken to test the many and various mechanical and electrical devices connected with automobilism which have been submitted to it from time to time. As a general rule, the reports, though of a technical nature, are fairly well understood of the multitude; but at times, and by no fault of the technical department, they are "caviare to the general." At the moment, many motor-car owners who abominate the nuisance of acetylene and oil-lamps are anxious to learn something of the reliability of the various systems of electric-lighting now put forward, and the guidance of reports by the Club Technical Department in such matters would prove invaluable. But these reports should be interpreted in such a way that the average user who is not an electrical engineer, and does not know an ampère from a volt, or an ohm from either, can get some inkling of their meaning. The club would serve this class of users, largely

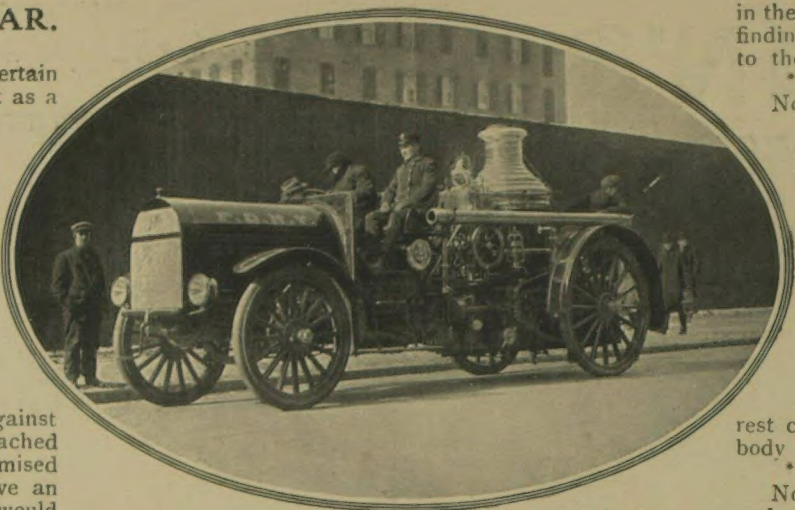


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## NEW YORK'S EFFORTS TO COPE WITH THE FIRE PERIL: THE NEW MOTOR FIRE-ENGINE CHOSEN TO SUPERSEDE HORSE-DRAWN ENGINES.

After tests of various motor-propelled fire-engines, the type of engine here shown has been selected by the authorities of New York to supersede the horse-drawn engines. The new apparatus has a pumping power of 751 gallons a minute. Thirty-eight sets of these costly motors are to be installed, it is said, in all the fire-stations of New York.

in the majority, if they would summarise their elaborate findings and tabulations in something comprehensible to the mere man.

No firm in this country is more completely equipped for the body-building side of motor manufacture than are Argylls, Ltd., at their huge and splendidly appointed works at Alexandria. A very large portion of that extensive and up-to-date factory is devoted to body-building of all descriptions, no money having been spared to install the latest kinds of wood-working machinery or to stock large quantities of the best kinds of the three or four timbers used by body-makers. Standard bodies are not the sole production of these works. Bodies are built for Argyll chassis to customers' requirements, and the happy wight who orders an Argyll car can, if he so desires, rest content in the knowledge that his chassis and his body are approaching completion side by side.

Nowhere do pneumatic tyres undergo such strain and stress as when fitted to, and used on, racing motor-cycles. Both tyres and wheels are exceedingly small in comparison with those used on cars, while the wheels, owing to their diameter, revolve, of course, many more times in a mile. Also, the speeds are as great, or greater, so that the driving-thrust upon the tyres can be more easily imagined than described. This being so, the success of Mr. O. Godfrey on his 7-h.p. Indian motor-cycle in the 8½ miles' Handicap held lately at Brooklands speaks volumes for the staunchness of Continental tyres, for the observed speed in this race has exceeded sixty miles per hour; and, in spite of the roughness of the track, Mr. Godfrey attained no less than seventy miles per hour.

At the Aero and Motor-Boat Exhibition, held at Olympia last week, Messrs. Humber, Ltd., the well-known motor and cycle manufacturers, exhibited, amongst other items, an aeroplane, similar in every respect to the Humber biplane which this firm recently sent out to India, and which carried the first aerial post at Allahabad last month. This flying-machine was complete in every detail, and attracted a great deal of attention during the exhibition. Its appearance illustrates the enterprise of this popular Midland firm.



ANCIENT AND MODERN MEET: AN ELEPHANT CONTEMPLATING A WOLSELEY CAR ON THE ROAD BETWEEN UMBALLA AND DELHI.

A striking contrast between ancient and modern means of travel is afforded by this photograph of an Indian elephant loaded with brushwood, pausing in a contemplative fashion to observe its latest rival on the road, a motor-car. This little scene took place on the Grand Trunk Road between Umballa and Delhi. The car shown is a Wolseley 16-20 h.p. Standard Phaeton of this year's type.

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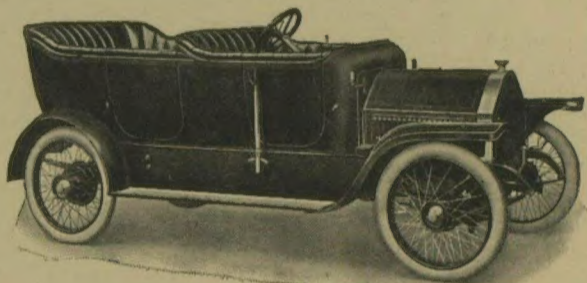
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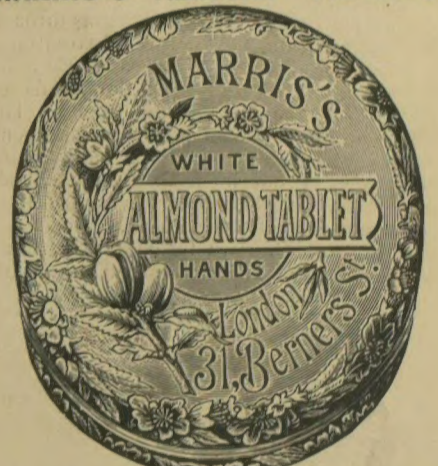
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## CHESS.

For CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

**CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3482** received from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3484 from J. W. Beatty (Toronto), Henry A. Sellar (Denver, Col., U.S.A.), and J. Murray (Quebec); of No. 3485 from Henry A. Sellar, C. Field Junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), J. W. Beatty, S. W. Myers (Redlands, Cal., U.S.A.), Arthur Elson (Boston, Mass.), and J. Murray; of No. 3486 from C. Field Junior (Athol, Mass.), J. W. Beatty, J. W. Beatty, Theo. Marzials, S. W. Myers, Arthur Elson, and J. W. Jessop (Norfolk, U.S.A.); of No. 3487 from C. Field Junior, J. W. Beatty, and L. Schlu (Vienna); of No. 3488 from Ezio Vimercati (Finchley), F. B. (Buenos Aires), F. Cercedo (Finchley), J. Hamacher (Leipzig), F. Berstad, V. P. Letcher (Plainfield, U.S.A.), W. Weaver Jones (Wanstead), L. Schlu, J. Laidlaw (Kelso), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), R. C. Widdicombe (Saltash), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), P. H. Lehzen (Hanover), and J. Mackey.

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## CHESS IN SPAIN.

Game played at San Sebastian between Messrs. CAPABLANCA and JANOWSKY.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	34. K to Kt sq	Kt to Kt 5th
2. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	35. Q to Q 2nd	Q to R 7th (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to B 4th	36. K to B sq	Q to R 8th (ch)
4. P to B 4th	P to K 3rd	37. K to K 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
5. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 2nd	38. K to Q sq	Kt to B 7th (ch)
6. Q takes P	B takes P	39. K to B 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
7. P to Q R 3rd	B to K 2nd	40. K to B sq	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
8. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th		
9. B to Kt 2nd			

Black gives early indication that he is out for a fight, and has no intention to remain on the defensive.

10. P to Kt 5th  
11. P takes P  
12. Kt to Q 4th  
13. B to K 2nd  
14. B to B 3rd  
15. Castles  
16. Q to Kt 3rd  
17. K R to Q sq  
18. B to K 2nd

If now B takes P, R takes Kt wins two pieces for the Rook; and if Kt takes P, Kt takes B (ch) wins a piece.

19. Q R to B sq  
20. Kt to R 4th  
21. R takes R  
22. B takes R  
23. B to Kt 2nd

The beginning of a splendid combination, that deserved better fortune than it received. For the next twenty moves the game is all for Black.

24. B takes Kt  
25. K takes B  
26. K to Kt sq  
27. K to R 2nd  
28. K to Kt sq  
29. Q to H 2nd  
30. K to R 2nd  
31. K to Kt sq  
32. K to R 2nd  
33. Kt takes B

With a draw in hand, by perpetual check. Much would have been altered had Black adopted it, but it is to his credit he fights to win.

34. K to Kt sq  
35. Q to Q 2nd  
36. K to B sq  
37. K to K 2nd  
38. K to Q sq  
39. K to B 2nd  
40. K to B sq

So far Black has played with delightful courage, and though two pieces down, has manoeuvred into an excellent position with a real prospect of victory.

41. K to Kt sq  
42. Q to Q 2nd  
43. B to Q 4th  
44. B takes Kt P  
45. B to B 7th  
46. P to Kt 6th  
47. B takes P

White, in this crisis, keeps his head, and adopts the only possible method of saving the game.

47. Q to K 8th (ch)

Which loses: Q to R 8th (ch), to stop the advance of White Pawn, was imperative.

48. K to R 2nd  
49. P to Kt 7th  
50. Kt to B 5th  
51. Q takes P (ch)  
52. Kt to K 4th  
53. Q to Q 3rd  
54. Q takes P (ch)  
55. Q to K B 3rd  
56. Q to B 6th (ch)  
57. Q to B 7th (ch)  
58. Q to H 8th (ch)  
59. Q to R 8th (ch)  
60. Q to B 8th (ch)

White was actually given the first prize for this game, especially as the draw would have had the result of bringing him to the level of Rubinstein and Vidmar.

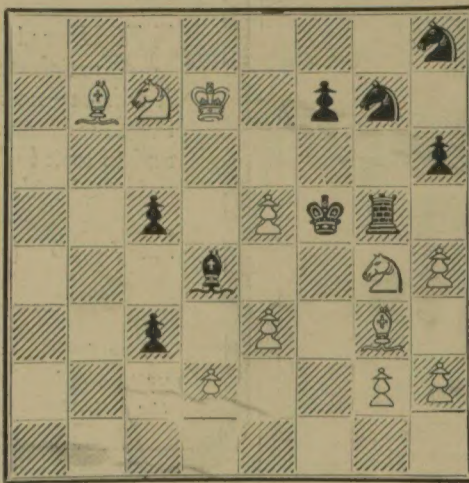
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3488.—By FIDELITAS.

WHITE.  
1. P to Kt 6th  
2. K to Kt 2nd  
3. B or R mates  
If Black play 1. P to Q 6th, 2. Kt to B 3rd, etc.

BLACK.  
P to Kt 6th  
Any move

PROBLEM No. 3491.—By H. L. SKERY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Feb. 14, 1898) of MR. GEORGE EDWARD DERING, of Lockleys, Welwyn, Herts, and 7, Walsingham Terrace, West Brighton, who died on Jan. 5, has been proved by Mrs. Rosa Georgina Neall, the daughter, the value of the estate being £186,231. He gives £1000 and his Greek bonds to Mrs. Fanny McGill; £500 to Charles Elton Longmoor; £300 to his bailiff, William Ashby; his estates in Kent and Galway to the children of his aunts, Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Haslewood and Mrs. Harriet Mary Majendie; £200 to Charlotte Majendie; and small legacies to nurses, servants, and others. The residue of the estate he leaves to his daughter.

The will and codicils of MR. EDWARD FILLITER, of 3, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, who died on Jan. 19, are now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £66,471. Among a few small legacies is one of £100 to the Committee of Friends' Retreat, York. One fifth of the residue he leaves, in trust, for his son Edward Roland for life, then for his daughters, and, on the death of the survivor of them, as to one third to University College, one third to the Leeds University, and one third between University College Hospital and the Leeds Infirmary. The remaining four fifths he leaves, on various trusts, for his daughters; with remainder to the aforesaid institutions in the event of the failure of such trusts.

The will (dated May 5, 1906) of SIR WALTER ORLANDO CORBET, Bt., of Acton-Reynold, Shrewsbury, who died on Dec. 20, has been proved by Reginald Basil Astley and Major Arthur Henry Orlando Lloyd, the value of the estate being £238,006. The testator confirms the settlements under which provisions are made for raising portions for younger children, and an annuity of £1000 for his wife. He gives £1000 to his daughter Lesbia; £1000 and the household effects to his wife; £2000 to Gerald Vincent Corbet; £200 each to the executors; and legacies to servants. All his real estate and the residue of the personal property he settles on his son Roland James Corbet, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Joseph Henry Houldsworth, Rozelle, Ayr. . . . . £327,506  
Mr. Richard Hodgson, Westwood Hall, Beverley, Yorkshire . . . . . £156,950  
Mr. John Edward Munro, Oak Lawn, Bromley Road, Beckenham . . . . . £85,677  
Miss Annie Bentley, The Prince of Wales Hotel, Southport . . . . . £48,674  
Viscount Chetwynd, 25, Elvaston Place . . . . . £32,180  
Miss Rosetta Emma Croft, Madeira, Wadhurst . . . . . £25,611  
Colonel Thomas B. Shaw-Hellier, The Manor House, Wombourne, Staffs, and San Giorgio, Taormina, Sicily . . . . . £23,355



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**ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**  
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